

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT.

THE circulation of this issue of the Supplement of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" amounts to **10,000 COPIES**, distributed to as many Chemists and Druggists in Business. This is the Largest and Most Influential Circulation of any Medium addressing the Drug Trade, and for that reason Chemists and their Assistants should not fail to advertise their wants in it. Advertisements for this Supplement should be sent by Thursday of each week, although we can receive them by first post on Friday mornings.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—**LONDON, E.C.**—First-class Dispensing and Retail, with good Wholesale attached; returns about £3,000 yearly; *net profits* 25 per cent.; the Wholesale admits of very considerable extension; the business is a very old one, and will bear full investigation; terms easy.

2.—**LONDON, SOUTH.**—Very old-established good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns nearly £300; *very profitable*; situate in a main road, busy locality; well fitted shop; first-rate stock; price £750; part may remain if wished.

3.—**LONDON, W.**—Retail and Dispensing; first-class Business; capital situation in main thoroughfare; held by vendor many years; returns over £1,600; particulars on application; price £1,300.

4.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Good business suburb; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £500 yearly, with *good profits*; large house, good garden; about £500 required.

5.—**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; situate in commanding position; returns average £817, with *good profits*; large house, laboratory, &c.; attractive garden; about £750 required.

6.—**HANTS.**—Seaside.—Very profitable Retail and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £600 yearly; *net profits* considerably above the average; large house, &c., with good garden; about £600 required.

7.—**MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £600 yearly; large handsome double-fronted shop and good stock; full particulars on application.

8.—**SURREY.**—First-class locality; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year nearly £1,450; *net profits* average £500 yearly; handsome shop; good stock; convenient house; rent £60; new lease to be granted; price £1,450; part may be paid by instalments; references required.

9.—**MIDLANDS.**—Vendor retiring; old-established Mixed Business (Chemist's and Grocer's) held by vendor over 30 years; the premises are well suited and very commodious, vendor's own freehold; new lease will be granted; returns nearly £3,500; terms, small premium and valuation.

10.—**NORTH DEVON.**—Unopposed Mixed Country Business; returns nearly £800 yearly, with *good profits*; well-fitted shop and excellent stock; convenient house; may be purchased if wished; price for business £500.

11.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—Very old-established Business in good town; returns at present about £200 yearly; have been much larger, decreased through falling health; can be easily increased; good house, &c., attached; about £150 required.

12.—**ESSEX.**—Small increasing Retail and Dispensing Business; returns at present at the rate of £350 yearly with *good profits*; well suited for a gentleman with small capital; price £120.

13.—**EASTERN COUNTIES (Seaside).**—Unopposed good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £550 yearly; large double-fronted shop and good stock; convenient house; good garden, &c.; about £500 required.

14.—**NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—Dispensing and Retail, with good Medicine Chest trade (very profitable); returns last year over £300; *net profit* £300; double-fronted shop and good stock; good 10-roomed house (vendor's own); lease to be granted; easy terms to an immediate purchaser.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co.'s Register is open either to Principals or Assistants
FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

PARSON C. BAKER,8 Stockbridge Terrace, Victoria Station, S.W.,
CHEMISTS' VALUER AND TRANSFER AGENT,

Invites vendors to submit particulars of businesses for disposal, having cash purchasers for businesses of all kinds, especially good-class country P. C. B. offers skilled assistance to gentlemen about to purchase. Most buyers would save the cost incurred many times over, and often avoid serious error. Terms strictly moderate.

Large town, South Coast.—Neglected Retail, much reduced under changing management; as Branch, returning £6 weekly; will double itself in good hands; price £200, or valuation; half can remain; good house, and position excellent.

East Coast, Seaside town.—Neglected business, returning £6 weekly; rent £28; valuation under £200; a capital opportunity for large increase of business.

In principal thoroughfare, London, S.E.—Cash Retail and Prescribing, returning £9 weekly, very profitable; house, 7 rooms, and garden; rent £50, on lease; investigation solicited and trial allowed; can be recommended as perfectly genuine and a good investment.

Kent.—A good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Family trade, returning £600, at good prices; population 3,000; no opposition; rent £60; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; 15 years same hands; price £550.

F. J. BRETT,
VALUER, LEICESTER,
60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

£1,400 RETURNS.—First-class Retail in fashionable South-coast town (not Sussex); 4,000 new prescriptions per annum; good house; long lease; shop handsomely fitted; vendor retiring; price £1,400; applicants must enclose reference.

£1,440 RETURNS.—Durham County.—Profitable General Retail and Prescribing, with Wines and Spirits; vendor entering medical profession; valuation about £900; buyer with £500 cash would be treated with.

LONDON, S.W.—Dispensing and Prescribing, capable of much increase; vendor retiring on account of illness and advancing years; returns £420; price £350.

£1,000 RETURNS.—Midlands.—Net profit £400; General Light Retail and Prescribing, with large sale of own proprietaries; price £750.

£1,700 RETURNS.—Partner wanted, with £900, to extend increasing Mixed trade in good Eastern Counties town.

£1,800 RETURNS.—Lincolnshire.—Old-established good-class country Retail with Agricultural; vendor retiring after 40 years' successful occupancy; goodwill £100; valuation about £1,200 to £1,300.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR SALE. Old-established Business in densely populated part of Leeds; several good proprietary articles; returns £300; rent £24; at a valuation (about £150). Apply, B., care of Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

A BARGAIN.—Business to be sold in populous part of Preston, Lancs; incoming about £150; good house and warehouse; splendid opening for dentistry; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, G. S., 7 Fishergate, Preston.

CARDIFF.—A snug Retail and Prescribing Business is for immediate disposal; corner premises in a thickly populated neighbourhood; rent and taxes easy. Apply, "Glycerine," care of Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

A DRUG Business. in a populous neighbourhood and main road, is for sale, the proprietor wishing to retire; the shop is fitted in style, and has been opened two years. Apply, either by letter or personally, to H. H., Suffolk Lodge, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N.

CHEMISTS.—For sale, a Prescribing and Retail Business, in a thickly-populated neighbourhood, close to Hammersmith; cash price £200; satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars address, W., care of Edward Amdon, Chartered Accountant, 3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C.

£275.—A small, genuine, unopposed Country Business; good stocked; five-roomed house, besides kitchen, wash-house, two attics, and large store; a good piece of garden; rent £25; taxes £2. Thompson, Ph. Chemist, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

UNOPPOSED Business in populous village within 25 miles of London on a main line; returns are £10 per week; full prices obtained; net profit £4 per week; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; nothing heavy; selling on account of illness; price £300. J. W. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Good Family Retail and Light Agricultural Business; mostly ready money; situated in the best part of a large, healthy, increasing, and fashionable market town; the shop, house, and premises are large and commodious, and well fitted for carrying on an extensive business; private yard and garden; established over 80 years, in present hands over 19; the freehold can either be purchased or a lease can be had on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply, M. P. S., 7 Louis Street, Leeds.

Mr. G. B. CROCKER,Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—An old-established Retail and Dispensing trade in busy market town; no heavy; returns £1,000; price £650.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; almost unopposed; pleasantly situated, and rapidly increasing; returns approach £800; price £550.

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Dispensing trade giving a net profit of £450; handsome pharmacy; price £1,200; good house.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing, with several good proprietaries; returns £500; price £375; low rent; good house.

YORKSHIRE.—Death vacancy; Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,400; full prices for everything; price £900, or offer.

LONDON, W.—Capital ready-money trade, Prescribing and Dispensing; returns £500; very profitable; price £450; very low rent.

LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Dispensing, in select suburb; handsome pharmacy; good house and garden; returns £1,300; price £850.

Valuations for Probate or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms upon application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

YORKSHIRE.—Mixed Business, returning over £500, at good profits; in thoroughfare; good house and shop; price £350; good proprietaries and teeth-extracting with prescribing; as a going concern. Apply, "Mixed Business," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN old-established (very profitable) Prescribing, Dispensing, and Light Retail Business; shop well fitted; large stock; situated in main thoroughfare, London, S.E.; long lease; price £760 cash. Apply by letter to A. B., care of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 198 Upper Whitecross Street, E.C.

TWO Businesses; good town in the Midlands; retail cash trades; excellent house and premises at the principal; lock-up branch, easily worked; net profit £300; cash price of the two £700, value of fittings and stock; no agents; good reason for disposal. X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEATH Vacancy.—For immediate disposal, a well-established Retail Business in South Wales; doing about £500 per annum, and steadily increasing; net profit £200; double-fronted premises opposite an important railway station; nearest opposition over a mile; will be sold for valuation only, about £150. Mr. Thurgood, 41 Wind Street, Swansea.

CRICKHOWELL, Breconshire (delightful neighbourhood).—In a central position of this small market town, a Light Retail Drug Business; substantial mahogany fittings; good house and garden; rent £30; to be sold at a valuation of stock and fixtures, or vendor willing to accept a reasonable offer. Shackleton, Chemist, Abergavenny.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Dispensing and Light Retail Business, in beautiful town of 21,000 inhabitants; never changed hands; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, with one year's net profit; about £600 required; every investigation given; references required. "Aesculap," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Recently opened Branch Business for disposal; returns over £6 under Junior, could be considerably increased by personal attention; rising and populous neighbourhood; corner shop, two good windows; good opening for Prescribing; rent £22, rates and taxes about £4. Apply, "Drug," 83 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham.

ISLE OF MAN.—No examination necessary; genuine Retail and Prescribing Business; fully stocked, handsomely fitted shop in thorough working order; returns nearly £600, full prices; no cutting; present owner leaving the Island; investigation solicited; good introduction given to an immediate cash purchaser. Apply, 215, A. & S., Duke Street, Liverpool.

£100 CASH.—Birmingham, healthy part; first-class Prescribing and Light Retail with Dentistry; all ready-money trade, good prices; house containing drawing, dining, and three bedrooms, kitchen, yard, and garden; rent only £25; handsomely-fitted shop; satisfactory reason given for disposing. R. Sanders, 182 Broad Street, Birmingham.

MANCHESTER.—Old-established Retail, Prescribing; valuable proprietaries; returns now only £250; capable of great improvement; good opening for teeth extraction; rent £30; house attached (could easily be let off); sell at valuation of stock and fixtures, estimated about £100; good reasons for disposal. 253/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Good-class Family Retail and Agricultural Business in capital position in one of the pleasantest market towns in England; in hands of present tenant 20 years; good house, warehouses, yard, and garden; rent reasonable; returns good, chiefly ready money; average profits; introduction given; at valuation. Apply, M. P. S., 7 Louis Street, Leeds.

ON very reasonable terms.—A genuine Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business; average takings £40 per month, increasing; house and shop in good order; well fitted; plenty of stock; over 50 proprietary articles, bearing a large profit, selling well; patents do not exceed £5 per month; the remainder medicine sold at full prices; five-roomed house; kitchen, yard and side door; three rooms let for £30 per annum; rent £45 per year; lease 13 years; the whole in good order; owner intends joining medical profession; investigation invited; principals only treated with. Apply, "Chemist," 207 Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.

EXCELLENT Prescribing and Dispensing Business, with good Dental practice, in town 6 miles from Manchester; in hands of present proprietor, who is retiring, nearly 40 years; a splendid opening for young man commencing; net profits over £250, which may be easily and materially increased. Apply, "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DRUGGIST'S Business for disposal; suit chemist, good prescriber, extract teeth, fit out yachts' medicine chests; seaside and town combined; proprietor (veterinary surgeon) cannot give sufficient attention, and would like to co-operate with purchaser; valuation or offer; rent nominal, by letting part. "Veterinary," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN old-established Business at Greenhithe for disposal, the only Chemist and Druggist's in the town; good prices obtained; long lease; house accommodation; rental only £30; excellent opportunity; coming in about £400. Full particulars of William Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; of Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.; or of Davy, Yates & Routledge, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

LIGHT Retail and Dispensing; about £1,000; or Partnership; or Assistantship with a view to purchase; cash ready. "Suffolk," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Business in Manchester, or some large town in Lancashire; price from £600 to £800; must bear investigation. Full particulars to "Cbemicus," 1 Broad Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

IN a country district within easy distance of London, a genuine improving Middle-Class Business; must have good house and garden; principals only address, giving particulars in confidence. "Bona-Fide," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, a genuine Business in a country place; unopposed preferable; good house and garden; net profit about £350; home county; death vacancy or trial allowed; no agents. Full particulars, in strict confidence, by letter, addressed "Tenax," Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London.

GENUINE.—First-class Dispensing and Retail Business wanted in London or the suburbs, returning about £1,000 per annum; only those that will bear the strictest investigation entertained. Apply, with full particulars, by letter in first case, to Q. O., Messrs. Flood & Co., 102-3 Blackman Street, Borough, S.E.

TO LET.

EAST DULWICH.—To Chemists.—To be Let, a capital Shop and five-roomed House; rent £30; good opening for above. Apply to Messrs. S. Walker & Rintz, 22 Moorgate Street, E.C.

TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.—To be Let, Half of a nice shop, with or without four rooms, in splendid position, next to established Surgeon-Dentist, who could introduce business; rent, including taxes, £75 per annum. Apply at 104 Upper Street, Islington, N.

TO be Let, with immediate possession, owing to the death of the late proprietor, a Shop, plate-glass front, and house, side entrance, of an old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business, in a small borough town in the West of England. Apply, B. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LINCOLNSHIRE Seaport.—To be Let, corner Shop and convenient premises, 8-roomed house, where Mixed Business has been successfully carried on for 24 years; in former proprietor's hands 21 years; present tenancy expires May 31; fixtures at valuation; rent 30s. Apply to T. A. R., Walker, Troke & Co., 82 City Road, E.C.

OXFORD STREET.—To be Let, splendid Shop premises occupying one of the finest business positions in the West-end; admirably suitable for a Chemist and Druggist's or any business, the success of which mainly depends upon handsome premises in a fine, prominent position commanding exceptional publicity. Apply to Messrs. Marler & Bennett, 175 and 176 Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.

TENDER.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Re JOHN PHILIP PHILLIPS, of Staveley, near Chesterfield, Chemist and Druggist.

TENDERS are invited for the newly purchased Stock-in-Trade of the above-named bankrupt, of the estimated value of £104 17s. 3d.

The whole of these drugs have been bought since November last, when the debtor commenced business, and are being sold now in consequence of the premises having changed hands.

The stock can be inspected any day, by application on the premises, up to Saturday, the 13th inst., and tenders must be received by me not later than Monday, the 15th.

Detailed Catalogues can be seen on the premises, or on application to
T. H. HARRISON,

April 1, 1889. 18 Wardwick, Derby, Trustee.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

WANTED to apprentice a lad of 14 to the Drug trade; indoors—Terms to E. Blade, Ponton, Preston.

APPRENTICE.—Dispensing Chemist and Mechanical Dentist requires a well-educated young man as above; both branches thoroughly taught. Reedman, Monument Road, Birmingham.

WANTED, to Apprentice Youth of 17½ years, already served nearly one year; passed Prelim. State terms, &c., to 249/28, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A WELL-EDUCATED Youth of 15 or 16 as Apprentice, where special terms might be arranged to one in or near town; good middle-class trade. Foster, 107 King Street West, Hammersmith.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PART TIME; indoors; salary nominal; student preferred. J. H., 20 Shepberd's Bush Road, London, W.

WANTED, an experienced Assistant, about 22 years of age; send full particulars. E. Lloyd, Chemist, Abergele, North Wales.

MANAGER wanted for Agricultural business, with paints and oil. Send photo and all particulars to Farmer, Chemist, Southborough. Also Improver wanted.

WANTED, Improver or Junior, in about three weeks, for good-class Retail in the country. Particulars, with photo, by letter, to I. Shields, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.

WANTED, end of April, a good Junior; must be a Welshman; quick and thoroughly reliable. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to Hughes, Chemist, Bethesda, N.W.

LOCUM-TENENS Wanted, about May 8, for about three weeks; give age, reference, and terms. Address, A. A., care of Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

WANTED, Assistant for Light Retail; pushing counterman, and accustomed to Store trade. State salary, references, age, and all particulars, to Mr. W. Inman, 8 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

AN energetic and willing Junior, for a good country retail and wholesale business; indoors. Apply, with photo (to be returned), with height, references, salary required, &c., to Corfe, Chemist, Maidstone.

WANTED, at once, Junior for Counter, Drug Department, Haymarket Stores; outdoors; hours 9 to 7; must have passed Prelim. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required, &c., to "The Chemist," 28 Haymarket, S.W.

WANTED, immediately, experienced Assistant; Scotch, religion R. C. Reply, stating age, lowest salary indoors, and enclose copy of testimonials and last reference, W. X. Y., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, two Assistants, about 20 and 23; good Dispensers and Salesmen essential. State full particulars as to references and salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to F. Crossley, Chemist, Buxton, Derbyshire.

DISPENSER; immediate; outdoors; Moor qualification; about 24; must be quick and thoroughly reliable, and well recommended. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, and enclose carte, Wand s Drug Store, Haymarket, Leicester.

WANTED, at once, a good Junior for a Light Retail and Prescribing Business; age not under 20; must be quick, obliging, and of steady habits. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to W. Jacobs, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

COATED PILLS.—Wanted, an Assistant who has manufactured the above in a large factory, and capable of turning out a first-rate gelatine sugar or pearl pill. Address by letter, with full particulars of experience, in strict confidence, "Cbemicus," c/o J. W. Vickers, 5 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

AS Assistant to a Surgeon, a good and neat Dispenser; able to attend an ordinary midwifery case, visit and prescribe occasionally, keep books, &c.; Minor or other qualification; very high-class references required. Apply to "Medicus," care of Messrs. Raimes & Co., Wholesale Druggists, York.

FOR China, immediately; qualified Junior, aged 22-24; first-class experience (including London) and references indispensable; state particulars in full detail, and if living out of London mention a London reference who might be interviewed. Address T333, Messrs. Deacon's Advertisement Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY; Assistant, Junior, between 21 and 25; light cash Retail; sound references required; competent to take charge when required; Dispensing, Prescribing; hours 8.15 A.M.—10.0 P.M.; partial Sunday duty (unsectarian preferred). State age, height, experience, salary, send photo, Matthews & Son, Chemists, Post Office, Cambridge Road, E.

WANTED, immediately, a married gentleman, to manage Branch, capable, energetic, and obliging; must have undeniable references from last employer; abstainer preferred. Applicants, to facilitate engagement, must give every necessary particular; salary, £70 with furnished house. Apply, "Medicus," John Stenhouse, Esq., 24 Quilter Street, Hackney Road, London, E.

CIVIL Service Commission.—Forthcoming Examination, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (25-30), 26th April. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

CHEMIST'S Manager wanted immediately for the Isle of Man; married and abstainer preferred; to reside on premises; must be a good counterman and have had experience, and must be prepared to give first-class references. Send full particulars, number of family, if any, also photo, to "Cornus," care of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

- T**O Conduct Surgeon's retail. G. Walker, 6 Dale Road, N.W.
- A**S Improver; 2 years' experience. W. B., 73 Dennett's Road, Peckham, S.E.
- A**S Junior; 22; Minor; town or suburbs preferred. W., Lawn House, Poplar.
- A**S Junior; 5 years' experience; aged 23. Address, A. G., 14 Fanny Street, Saltair.
- A**S Junior (20½); 5 years' experience; good references. W. Halmshaw, Wrawly Street, Brigg.
- A**SSISTANT; qualified; with view of succession; disengaged. A. Appleton, Hessele, Hull.
- A**S Junior; 4 years' experience; aged 20; good references. J. E. Carpenter, Welford, Rugby.
- O**UTDOOR Assistant; aged 26; Mixed Country Business; disengaged. J. W. C. Winthorpe, Newark.
- A**SSISTANT or Dispenser, Chemist or Surgeon; married; qualified. E. R., 35 Bond Street, Swansea.
- A**SSISTANT or Manager of Branch; town or country; can prescribe and extract teeth. Worth, Sheffield.
- A**S Junior, in London or suburbs; time for study; small salary. Apply, Rev. R. Barnard, High Easter, Chelmsford.
- W**HOLESALE or good Country Retail; long experience in both; married. T. A., 101 Watson Street, Birkenhead.
- D**ENTISTS' Manager, good references, requires immediate engagement. "Delta," 25 Bilton Place, Bradford, Yorks.
- P**ART time or otherwise, as Dispenser to Medical Man; outdoors; good references. "Beta," 22 Burton Street, Nottingham.
- A**SSISTANT; qualified; good experience in Dispensing and Retail business. "Chemist," 88 Hartfield Road, Wimbledon.
- A**S Junior; in or out; experienced Counterman; best references. Terms to "Mars," 5 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury.
- L**IGHT Porter or Warehouseman; aged 22; 4 years in last situation; good references. Argent, 105 High Street, Colchester.
- A**SSISTANT; Mixed Business; Devonshire preferred. S. E., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- I**MPROVER; aged 40; salary no object; time for study. Address, "Medicus," 8 Spring Gardens, Church Road, Merton, Surrey.
- L**OCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; 12 years' good experience; good prescriber; aged 26. P., 94 Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
- A**SSISTANT or Branch Manager; aged 24; 8½ years' good experience; disengaged April 20th. "Alpha," 27 Ridley Street, Birkenhead.
- A**SSISTANT, or Manager of Branch; fully qualified; tall; good references; 7 years' experience. Mardley Bury, Stevenage, Herts.
- A**SISTANT; in Manchester or neighbourhood preferred; aged 23; good references. "Alpha," 32 Rochester Street, Queen's Park, Manchester.
- W**HOLESALE Drug, Sundries, or in Stores; wanted a situation in London by a gentleman (35). Apply, H. D. Jennings, North End, Croydon.
- J**UNIOR; town preferred; good class business; abstainer; references; disengaged at Easter. Cocker, 11 Lincoln Street, Balne Lane, Wakefield.
- T**RAVELLER, London and Suburbs, calling on Chemists fortnightly, open for a few good commissions. Poole, 5 Grove Place, High Road, Tottenham.
- W**HOLESALE, Wet or Dry department; 7½ years' Retail and Wholesale; aged 23 years. F. Leafe, 122 Barnshury Road, London, N.
- L**OCUM-TENENS; experienced; abstainer; good references; engaging for approaching season. Address, "Chemist," 119 Oldham Road, Rochdale.
- A**SSISTANT or Branch Manager; aged 28; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 8 years in last berth; first-class references. "Chemicus," 2A Colville Terrace, Gainsborough.
- W**ANTED to place Chemist's orphan son (13) where he can make himself useful in return for board; strong and very intelligent. Rushworth, Eastoft, Gooles.
- M**R. S. SMITH 7 Upper Montague Street, Bristol, takes Confidential Management during absence or illness, or Branch; varied experience; distance no object.
- A**S Junior or Improver; aged 19; 4 years' experience; height 5 ft. 9 in.; highly recommended; disengaged at Easter. Sylvan, Hughes, 8 Victoria Place, Bethesda, N.W.
- S**OUTH Coast or France.—As Assistant; qualified; aged 24; tall; London and provincial experience; disengaged. Apply, "Phosphate," 34 Wiltshire Road, Brixton, S.W.
- A**FRICA.—Scotsman wants situation: good reference; aged 20; 5 years' experience; immediately. 248/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Assistant (outdoors); married; tall; first-class experience; good Dispenser and Prescriber. Address, "Delta," Lebanon Villa, Aylestone Park, Leicester.

COLONIES.—As Manager or Senior Assistant; 10 years' experience; outdoors; Apothecaries' Hall qualification. "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, the Representation of a respectable House by one experienced in Chemist's business. Apply, by letter, to "Plumbi," care of Housekeeper, Rugby Chambers, Bedford Row, W.C.

JUNIOR; in London or large town preferred; aged 20; height 5 ft. 4 in.; good reference; salary not so much an object as time for study. A. E. Adams, Catherton, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop.

MANAGER, or Assistant in good Dispensing Business; coast preferred; 5 years in Bournemouth; can be well recommended; disengaged. Address, "Irex," 7 Alma Terrace, Filey, Yorkshire.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man, a situation as Timekeeper or Messenger; would not object to take charge of offices; good references. 30/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRANCH Manager or outdoor Assistant; experienced; good Prescriber and Salesman; height 5 feet 10 inches; aged 29; excellent references; unqualified; disengaged. Edw. Swallow, 4 Vernon Road, Sutton, Surrey.

SPECIAL.—Wanted, by a gentleman of extensive experience in the manufacture of compressed tablets, malt extract, and combinations and other pharmaceutical preparations, an appointment as S.W. Address, A. H. Keulworth, Santos Road, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

MANUFACTURERS' Agency wanted at once by a Gentleman already working a specialty, calling upon Chemists, Druggists, Grocers, and Stores, London and Suburbs; only an advertised article will be accepted. Address, stating terms, "Agent," 13 Great Percy Street, King's Cross Road, London, W.C.

MANAGER or Senior (outdoors); aged 40; experienced all round; knowledge best markets; accustomed to present cutting competition; tact in management; no objection to revive a decayed business or establish a new one, as salesman; prescriber, tooth extractor, &c.; references. Address, Walker, 20 Alice Street, Leicester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

WARNER'S Safe Cure.—Special offers to Cash Buyers on receipt of business card. W. B. Mason, Wholesale Druggist, Leeds.

SEVERAL £10 Shares in the Chemists' Aerated Waters Association (Limited) for sale. Apply to J. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

PATENT Medicine for Sale.—A good opportunity for a pushing man; trade-mark registered, with large quantity of coloured show cards, printed matter, electros, &c. Apply, Baiss Bros. & Co., Jewry Street, London.

ROMANELICUM—THE LINIMENT OF THE ANCIENTS.

BEST liniment yet introduced for neuralgia, toothache, pleurisy, rheumatics, sprains, bruises, and general injuries to the body. Supplied to the trade by the Line Romanelicum Company, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. Trade-mark registered.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY.—Arithmetic and Metric System, 1s. How to Write an Essay, 3d. Cæsar Simplified, 1s. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d. MINOR.—Equations Simplified, 1s. Illegible Autographic Prescriptions, 1s. Notes on Dispensing, 1s. Prescriptions given at the Minor, 6d. "Chemist," care of Mr. J. Edwards, Wye, Kent.

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Write to-day for Illustrated Guide, "How to open respectably from £20 to £1,000," post free. "Tobacconists' Outfitting Co." (Reg.), Braimes' Buildings, 11 Beech St. London, E.C. HENRY MYERS, MANAGER.

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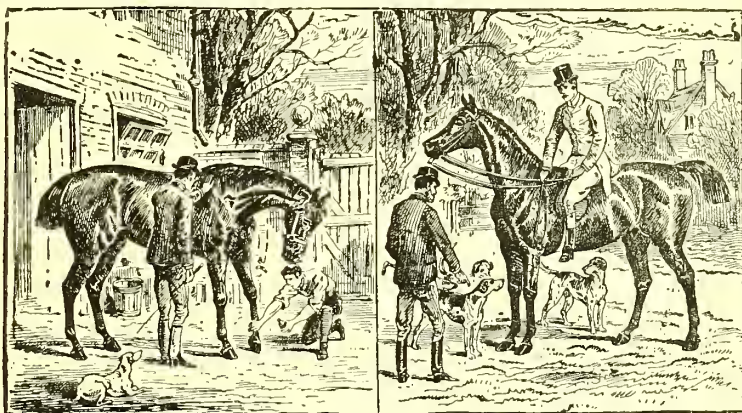
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"I have had over twenty-five years' experience as job-master in this city of Oporto, Portugal, and can safely declare I never, during my experience, used such a perfect remedy, and shall recommend it to everyone I know it would be useful to."

"GEORGE HENRY CORKER.

24 Rue da Liberdade, Oporto, March 5, 1888."



READ.

"I find they greatly assist the sale of the Embrocation."

J. A. JORDAN, 44 Low Hill, Liverpool, Sept. 4th, 1888.

CLIMBED WESTERHAM HILL AND WON THE RACE

"Whilst trying Westerham Hill last Thursday, previous to the competition which took place on the following Saturday, I severely sprained the muscles of my right leg, and thought at the time it would be quite out of the question to get right again in time for the competition. However, I was advised by a fellow cyclist to try Elliman's Embrocation, which I did, freely, using half a bottle in a bath and rubbing in the remainder with my hand, with such success that I was able to ride the next day and win the day after."

"W. CHATER LEA, North Road Cycling Club, August 22nd, 1888."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, in Bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each.

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The Sale of these Preparations is increasing rapidly in all parts of the world, to a very great extent through persons recommending them to others. No tricky advertisements issued, nor are Press Notices accepted, offered to secure an order for advertising.

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MANUFACTURED BY

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., CHEMISTS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

WHICH ARE NOW

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD:

ALSO THEIR NEW SPECIALITY—

SYMINGTON'S
"PERFECT" MALT EXTRACT

TO WHICH YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY DRAWN.

It is put up in 8-oz. Bottles, in handsome cardboard cases, to sell at 1s. Price 9s. per doz. in 3-doz. cases. This article (like all our manufactures) is well advertised and already meets with an extensive sale. A single bottle will be sent free on receipt of 1s.

There are many Malt Extracts in the market, recommended for their nutritive properties, but the most important constituent in Malt is Diastase, which (with Ptyalin, the active principle of the Saliva) has the power of converting farinaceous food (insoluble starch) into a soluble form, thereby enabling the body to assimilate a far greater amount of the nutritive substances—i.e. Glucose and Dextrine—formed by this action, than is contained in the small quantity of Extract taken.

Our "PERFECT" MALT EXTRACT is so prepared that it contains more Diastase—and is therefore more active—than any other Extract, hence the title, "PERFECT" MALT EXTRACT.

As no unsupported statement is conclusive evidence of a fact, we give with every bottle of our "PERFECT" MALT EXTRACT a practical yet simple method of testing its value.

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TINCTURES, LINIMENTS, FLUID EXTRACTS,
and MEDICINAL SPIRITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
made in our own Laboratories from STANDARD DRUGS
and PURE ENGLISH GRAIN SPIRIT. + + + + +

Buyers of these preparations can thus rely upon
obtaining products of guaranteed strength, and also avoid
the tedious delay and the high charges involved in trans-
shipping goods obtained from HAMBURG or BREMEN. + + +
It is also important to note that our rates for PACKAGES are
about ONE-THIRD LESS than those of CONTINENTAL MAKERS. +

Being the FIRST FIRM IN THIS COUNTRY TO
MANUFACTURE IN BOND, we are fully conversant with all the
requirements of the CUSTOMS and EXCISE, and can thus
execute Indents promptly. + + + + +
Please ask us for quotations before placing your next order.

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FORWARDED POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Chemists and Druggists not receiving the above who are desirous of doing so are requested to make application enclosing Business Card, on receipt of which their names will be placed on the Register for all future issues.

EASTER OFFER TO CHEMISTS.

OUR offer last week in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has appeared to give such general satisfaction that we are induced to extend it, making it hold good till Easter. We shall, therefore, be pleased to forward any chemist a box of "Vinolia" or a box of "Vinolia" Soap (superfatted), or both, at one-half the usual price, provided he states that it is for personal use. We cannot, of course, execute any one order for any one chemist more than once. We would call attention to the fact that our arrangements preclude our filling any order which is not accompanied by a remittance; we accordingly beg that our patrons will very kindly send a remittance with each order, thereby saving correspondence and expediting matters materially. "Vinolia" stands unequalled as an application for the relief of pruritus, and is efficacious in a very large proportion of cases of eczema; for skin irritation there is nothing to compare with it. "Vinolia" Soap (superfatted), which contains an excess of saponifiable fat instead of free alkali, is naturally bringing about a revolution in the commerce of soaps.

Special Note.—In consequence of the confusion that has arisen respecting "Vinolia" and "Vinolia" Basis, we have deemed it expedient to withdraw the Basis until further notice.

Prices:—"VINOLIA" (for Eczema, Pruritus, etc.), 1s. 9d. and 6s. per box.
"VINOLIA" SOAP (Medical), 2s. per box of 3 Tablets; "VINOLIA"
SOAP (Toilet), 2s. 6d. per box of 3 Tablets.

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Agents—

ROBERTS & CO., 76 New Bond Street, LONDON,
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EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week.
Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 3d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C." and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin & Co."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Two tins pure glycerine, sp. gr. 1.260; 70s. cash. 249/33.
28 lbs. red precipitate; cash, or exchange patent medicines or sundries. 251/13.
Winchester essence lemon; other genuine drugs; cash, or exchange patents. 250/10.
Poppy-heads, 5s. per 1,000, bag 6d., sample 3d.; crushed 10s. cwt. Connor, Doncaster.
Gums.—40 lbs. at 85s.; 20 lbs. at 100s.; 10 lbs. at 168s. Ayton, 293 Old Street, London.
Blaud's pills, Richardson's, 10 gross tins, post free, 5s. 6d. Wylie, Chemist, College Street, Edinburgh.

Educational.

Materia medica cabinet, nearly 100 specimens, mostly in separate boxes, habitats, natural orders, with each specimen; Wills's "Pharmacy" (latest); "Materia Medica" (with map); "Handbooks of Analysis"; "Decimal and Metric Systems"; Cooke's and Bemrose's 1s. "Botany" (new). Forwarded carriage paid on receipt of 25s. to Wadham, 16 Anglesea Road, Woolwich.

Formulæ.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.
Money made easily!—Send 1s. 6d. for any 3 recipes, all guaranteed in use and very profitable; "Corn Cure," best in market; "Embrocatio alb.," like Elliman's; "Medicated Water," resembles Woodward's; "Glycerine Cream," enormous sale; "Hop Tonic," costs 1s. lb.; "Herbalade," superior to Mason's; "Digestive Syrup," facsimile of Siegel's; full directions; detailed lists free. Notice changed address: Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Soluble essences (non-alcoholic, for mineral waters); lime-juice cordial; chlorodyne (perfectly transparent); cascara sagrada cordial; concentrated waters (1 to 40); essence renet (permanent, no salt); hop bitters; liquor carbonis (resembles Wright's); chemical liquors for syrups (stable); lac rosarum (inseparable, made in few minutes); ink (resembles "Dichroic"), elixir phosphori, invigorating tonic; sponges bleached (golden yellow); liquid dentifrice (like "Floriline"); marking-ink, sine silver, writing executed defies chemicals; saline (Elo's or Lamplough's); magic neuralgic drops; lime-juice and glycerine (white as milk, inseparable); pill-coating, pearly white, no mastic or mucilage; crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer, colourless, no deposit, sine silver; oleum flavum concentratum, stable colour for pomades; soluble ginger (like Hay's); liquor copalæ comp. c. bechu et matio (like Richardson's); liquor santal. flav. (resembles Hewlett's); taraxacum podophyllin, iron quinine (both resemble Pepper's); many perfumes, also toilet requisites; state wants; list issued; all inexpensive to prepare; 5s. each (5 for 17s.); analyses undertaken. Readers are warned against cheap substitutes. I was first to advertise formulae in this journal. "Analyst," Mr. Warnes, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Only prepared liquors answered.)

Literature.

Fowne's "Chemistry," sale or exchange. A. Appleton, Hesse, Hull.
Pharmaceutical Journal for 15 years, 1874 to 1888 inclusive, 3l. 10s., or what offers? 251/3.
Pharmaceutical Journal, 1889, posted Saturdays; exchange for anything useful. Thomas, Roehampton, S.W.
Chemist and Druggist, 1833, complete; 1884, 1885, one each short; 100 weeklies; price for all or part. W. Seaton, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
Cassell's "Illustrated Shakespeare," complete, 36 2s. parts, good as new, some not cut; will take half price. Alfred Bullock, 209 Oldfield Road, Salford.
Pharmaceutical Journal, 19 vols., 8 vols. bound, from 1867-8 to May 1, 1885, one number short, the lot 30s. Neill, Regent Road, Morecambe.

Soda-water Machinery.

We have a large stock second-hand soda-water machinery, filling machines, syphons, selt-zogenes, bottles, boxes, &c., on hand; write for list. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Sandford Street, Manchester.

Shop Fittings

Pair 4-gallon pear-shape carboys, cut stoppers; what offers? Hamnett, Cornbrook Street Manchester.
Drawers.—Several nests very cheap; also dispensing screens, desks, counters, &c. Philip Joseph, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.
Shop jars.—8 70 oz. sage green, 14s.; 12 blue 40-oz., 14s., new, unlabelled; 2s. earthenware dental hand spittoon, 2s., free; white cold-cream pots, 9s. gross. 251/6.
Bent plate-glass counter-case, 7 ft. 6 in. long 21 in. wide, very good, second-hand, price 7l. 10s.; also one 5 ft. long, as Maw's A13, price 5l. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.
Ointment jars (job line), blue canopy tops, 4-oz. 4s., 8-oz. 6s., 1-lb. 8s., 2-lb. 16s. per doz.; English shop rounds, all sizes, 3s. 6d. to 9s. doz.; counters from 5s. per foot, lineal measure; drawers; mirrors, all sizes; counter, wall, tooth-brush, dispensing, and other show-cases; carboys, specie jars, and a variety of other shop fittings ready for use; half usual prices. Natali & Co., 134 Aldersgate Street (nearly opposite Maw's).
For sale.—1 8 ft. pine top counter, panelled front, 45s.; 1 mahogany top ditto, 12 ft. long, with plate-glass casing in front, 7l.; 6 ft. dispensing screen, with mirror centre and marble slab, 5l. 10s.; ditto ditto, new design, 6l. 10s.; 180 new gold labelled rounds, jars, and syrup bottles, 9l.; 24 2-lb jars, 1s. 6d. each; 24 3-lb. do., gold labelled, 2s. each; 12 4-lb. best pink do., 4s. 6d. each; 12 ft. range mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled plate-glass labels and crystal knobs, 9l. 10s.; 12 ft. range pine ditto, French polished, gold labels and glass knobs, 6l. 12s.; 14 ft. range pine drawers, second-hand, good as new, 5l. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Bond Street, Birmingham.

Miscellaneous.

Large outside lamp for sale, very cheap. Harrison, 8 High Street, Croydon.
Microscope slides, 24 different, 10s.; approval; exchange for Wills' "Materia Medica," latest. Henry Ebbage, 344 Caledonian Road, London.
New Roger fret-saw machine, for making show-stands, brackets, &c., with extra tools and wood; will exchange for stock. Jarvis, Villa Road, Birmingham.
Microscopic slides, educational, histological, pathological, u. deposits, bacteria, insects, &c., very cheap; lists, sample, and testimonials free. G., 233 Maida Vale, W.
Bicycle, 56 inch, for 60s., or part exchange for paraffin-oil cistern, about 80 gallons; vide this week's "Poultry." Cox, Chemist, Swanley.
Bicycle, 53-inch, Humber pattern, steady roadster, in good condition, to exchange for microscope or pharmaceutical literature to value of 5l. Mackenzie, Castle Gordon, Musselburgh.
What cash offers? 3 Johnson's syrup, 2s. 9d.; Beetham's alkaline pills; Loeflund's malt, 2s. 6d.; 2 sturmhut; 2 balm Columbia, 6s.; 2 ditto, 3s. 6d.; hydroleine, 4s. 6d.; 3 Loeflund's cream emulsion; new water-bed, hole in centre; 2 filling tubes, 36, 48. Oldham, Chemist, Wisbech.
Declining business.—On sale, cheap, 3 ft. grinding pan, with steel scrapers, new, cost 36l., will take 18l.; also a large quantity of turned wood pillboxes, 1½ in. diam. by ¾ in. deep outside, 1s. per gross; and 2 in. diam. by 1½ in. deep, 3s. per gross; small piping-press, &c., &c. Parkinson, 39 Dover Street, Manchester. Wonderful bargains; must be sold.
WANTED.
Immediately, small tincture-press. 73 Bedford Road, Capbam.
Two 10 or 12 gallon pear-shaped carboys Wright, Buxton.
Empty castor-oil, gasoline, or similar tins. Hargreaves, Preston.
Diamond dye cabinet. Eurbank, Chemist, Walton Street, Oxford.
Tincture press, about 3 gallons. Send cash price to W. White, Towcester.
Second-hand small paint-mixer, with pulleys; must be cheap. McDougall Bros., Cardiff.
Recipe for good brewed hop ale; send all particulars and price. Schollar, Mineral Water Works, Thorne.
An old Dutch clock, in good working order; also, importers of American ditto, Coynpton, Woolacombe, Morthoe.
The Chemist and Druggist, from July 7 to August 25, 1888, inclusive. Price to Fair-weather, Castle Street, Forfar.
Sets apparatus for administration of gas, new, or good condition; also two 100-gallon bottles. Surgeon, Strand, Derby.
Beasley's "Druggist's Receipt Book," also Cooley's "Cyclopaedia," and other books of this description; state lowest price. 249/17.
The Chemist and Druggist, from the commencement (September 15, 1859) to December, 1888; must be complete with advertisements, and in good condition for binding. Send particulars to The Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

Address Wanted.

J. Harrison Jones, Denbigh, will be greatly obliged for the present address of Mr. W. H. Key, dentist, late of Rhyll, where he left two years ago.

FACSIMILE (*Reduced*) **OF**
HANDBILL FOR COUNTER USE.

Pain Killer
It wholly supersedes the use of Dangerous Narcotics and Anodynes, is a Purely Vegetable Remedy for Internal and external use.

Applied Internally
CURES
Sudden Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Acid Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Canker in the mouth, throat or stomach, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Spasms, Canker Rash, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Worms, Diarrhoea and Cholera.

Applied Externally
CURES
Scalds, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Whitlows, Boils, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia in the Face or Head, Pains in the side, Pains in Back and Loins (Lumbago), Sciatica, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout.

Pain Killer is a MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF
No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. It will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills. Price of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. 1/11, 2/9, 4/6, 11/-.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY.
A Beautiful Complexion.
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM
Gives a pure and blooming complexion, restores and preserves youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, and perfect. It removes redness, tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The MAGNOLIA BALM makes the skin smooth and pearly, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM has been established 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. THE LYON MANUFACTURING CO., New York AND 49, FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Dozodonk
FOR THE TEETH & BREATH
THIS remarkable Dentifrice is a pure transparent liquid, delightfully perfumed, a few drops of which, applied to the tooth brush and rubbed on the teeth, produce a most agreeable foam, cleansing the mouth and teeth in a refreshing manner. Discoloured teeth are rendered white by its use. The BREATH derives fragrance from its aroma.
Price 2/6. One Bottle will last six months. Sold by the principal Chemists and Perfumers.
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CURE TORPID LIVER.
They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, etc. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose, 40 in a phial. Purely Vegetable, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Established 1856. Standard Pill of the United States. In phials at 1/12d Sold by all Chemists, or sent by post.

Illustrated Pamphlet free. British Depot: 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS ARE SUGAR COATED. PLEASANT TO TAKE.

DECKELAERS' SPRING ROSE SOAP
This new preparation of L. ECKELAERS, is especially for the toilet of ladies and children. Exquisite Perfume & quality of the Soap, make it a valuable article. FOR GENTLEMEN, a Bar of Soap, 1/6. A Year's supply, 1/10. Wholesale and Retail, 46, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

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LIQUID GLUE
CARTER'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE. Repairs everything. Strong as Iron. Sold as a Rock. No Heating or Ruddy Family. Perfectly safe in any circumstance. Sold in Tin Cans 1s. 6d., 3s., and 6s. and in Bulk. For Family Use, 46, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

SMALL DOSE. SMALL PILL. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
CURE TORPID LIVER.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, etc. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose, 40 in a phial. Purely Vegetable, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Established 1856. Standard Pill of the United States. In phials at 1/12d Sold by all Chemists, or sent by post.

Illustrated Pamphlet free. British Depot: 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

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Apply at once for a supply of these Counter Bills in Colours, with Name and Address specially printed on the back.

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A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF VENEREAL AND GENERATIVE DISEASES:

Including SPERMATORRHEA, PROSTATORRHEA,
IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in Both Sexes.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

CONTENTS OF NO. 2, VOL. IV.

Editorial Notes:—"Intercolonial Reciprocity"; "The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales"; "Colonial Degrees in England"; "Homoeopathic Medicines"; "Join your Society."

COLONIAL REPORTS.

New South Wales.—Pharmaceutical Society (Official Report of Monthly Council Meeting); Examination Papers of the Pharmaceutical Society; Local and Trade News.

New Zealand.—Pharmacy Board (Report of Ordinary Meeting); The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand (Official Report of Monthly Meeting); Decisions of Customs Department; General and Trade News.

Queensland.—Pharmacy Board (Official Report of Monthly Meeting); Pharmaceutical Society (Official Report of Council Meeting); Trade News and Local Intelligence.

Tasmania.—Report of Meeting of Hobart Chemists' Association; General and Trade News from Hobart, Launceston, &c. &c.

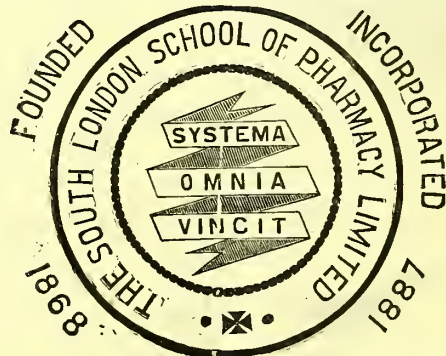
South Australia.—Pharmaceutical Society (Official Reports of Council and Annual Meetings); Trade Notes and Miscellaneous Items.

Victoria.—Pharmacy Board (Reports of Meetings held November and December, 1888); Examination Papers for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne; The Pharmaceutical Society (Reports of Meetings); Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia (Report of Second Session, when various Papers were read, and an Address on Pharmacology was delivered by Baron F. Von Müller, K.C.M.G., a full Abstract of which is given); Trade Notes and General News.

* Dispensing Notes; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; The Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition (Jury Awards).

Student's Corner (Analysis of the 26th Competition).

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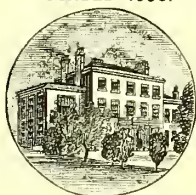
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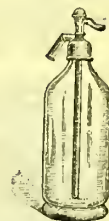
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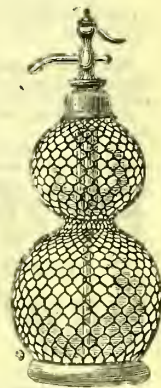
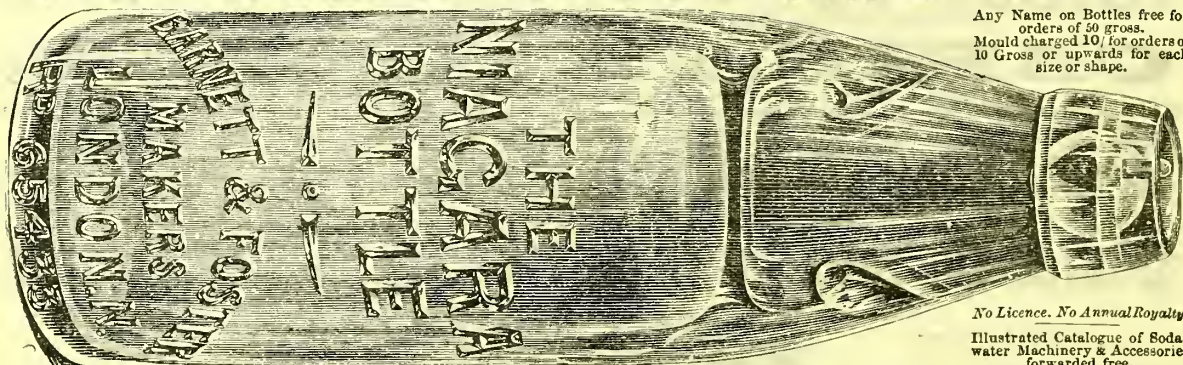
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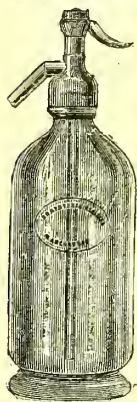
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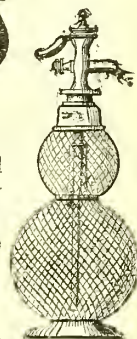



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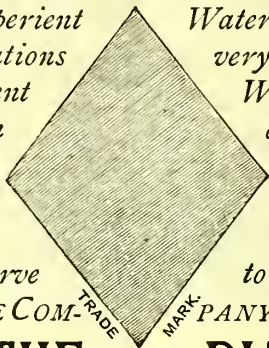
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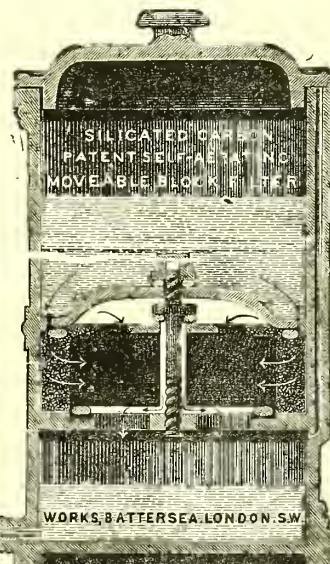
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Mr. Justice Kay Refuses an Injunction!!!

The great popularity which

"Hassall's Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine"

has attained since its introduction has, perhaps naturally, given offence to makers of similar preparations. As the first result of this it was sought on March 22nd, in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Kay, to restrain Messrs. Hassall & Co. from selling or making, or offering for sale any preparation with similar titles, bottles, labels, circulars, and wrappers to, or otherwise passing off their preparations as, the preparations known as "Coleman's Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine," until trial or further order.

The case was argued at considerable length by Counsel, and in the course of debate it was alleged by Counsel for the Plaintiffs that Hassall & Co.'s preparation does not contain "any trace of meat."

Mr. Clare, Q.C., who appeared for the Defendants, read the Certificate of an Analysis as follows:—

Chemical Laboratory, 54 Holborn Viaduct, London.

We have analysed a sample of the "Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine" manufactured and supplied by Messrs. Hassall & Co., and have found this preparation to contain considerable proportions of the valuable and characteristic constituents of Extract of Meat, in combination with Port of good quality and Extract of Malt. The amount of combined phosphoric acid present is large, and the results of the analysis in general have been of a very satisfactory character. This article possesses an agreeable vinous flavour, and we are enabled from the results of our analysis to pronounce it a valuable and very good preparation of Meat Extract, Wine, and Malt.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., LOND.,

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EDWY. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

His Lordship: But it is not "Liebig's" extract.

Mr. Clare: It has not been suggested that that was the particular complaint. We have been taken by surprise. We did not know that this point was to be raised. I shall be able to prove that it is "Liebig's" extract of meat that we use.

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to prove by indubitable evidence that our wine is a genuine article, scrupulously prepared by the best scientific methods from the extracts of meat and malt, and that we use in its preparation only choice Port, Sherry, and Claret.

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The Plaintiffs endeavoured to prevent us selling our wine labelled in this manner, *i.e.*, practically from using the title "Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine." On this point Mr. Justice Kay was very explicit. He referred to another maker of a similar preparation who had been treated in a like manner by the Plaintiffs, and said "they had not prevented him from using another bottle purporting to contain 'Liebig's Beef Wine,' which was in shape and size and general appearance very much indeed like the Plaintiffs', and was still more like the Defendants' bottles, because they had a coloured label on one side, which the Plaintiffs' had not. Therefore he could not possibly grant an injunction upon an interlocutory motion."

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1d. Bottles (flat or round), repented pint	28/	32/
1d. pint Imperial Round Stopped Bottles	30/	36/
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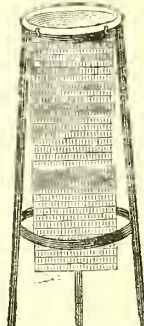
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Copy of Analysis by

Sir Charles A. Cameron,

Ex-President and Professor of
Hygiene Chemistry, Royal College
of Surgeons, Ireland; President
of the Public Health Medical
Society; Vice-President of the
Institute of Chemistry of Great
Britain; and Chief Medical Officer
of Health, Dublin.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
11th September, 1888.

I have carefully examined a
specimen of "Pearson's
Liebig's Beef Wine,"
purchased by myself in a retail
shop in Dublin. It consists of
Wine, Malt Extract, and Beef
Juice, and the study of its com-
position leads me to believe
that the expressed juice of five
pounds of Beef is really con-
tained in a quart of this Beef
Wine. The ash is rich in soluble
phosphates. Altogether it is a
very valuable food. It is, unlike
most preparations of the kind,
rich in soluble albumen, and,
in short, all its ingredients are
in the most effective state for
digestion and assimilation, and
can strongly recommend it.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. CAMERON.

As the Best Preparation for Giving Nourishment and Strength.

The Juice of 5 lbs. of the Best Beef is dissolved in each quart of the Wine. None Genuine unless signed "D. PEARSON."
Sole Manufacturers—LIEBIG'S WINE CO., 66 & 68 Highfield Street, LIVERPOOL; 12 St. Helen's Place, LONDON

The "Hospital Gazette
of September 1, 1888, says:—

Samples of so-called Beef
Wine have from time to time
been submitted to our notice,
but for the most they have been
of a very unsatisfactory charac-
ter. The Beef Essence contained
in them being of infinitesimal
proportions, if not entirely ab-
sent. "Pearson's Liebig's
Beef Wine" was submitted to
a scientific test in the presence
of our representative and a
large number of other Medical
men, all of whom were satisfied
that the article is what its
makers represent it to be.

The "British Medical
Journal," August 25, 1888,
says:—

Of the many liquid foods
submitted to the public,
"Pearson's Liebig's Beef
Wine" is, to our mind, by far
one of the most agreeable to
the taste, and should constitute
what it claims to be—a most
strengthening, invigorating,
and stimulating liquid food,
capable of rapid assimilation,
and useful as a tonic in cases of
debility and wasting illness.

The "Medical Press," of
August 22, 1888, says:—

"Pearson's Liebig's Beef
Wine" is a choice preparation,
possessing markedly tonic and
invigorating properties. Each
quart contains the JUICE OF
FIVE POUNDS OF BEEF.

PEARSE & WHEATLEY, 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON

(Telegraphic Address—PACIFICUS LONDON.)

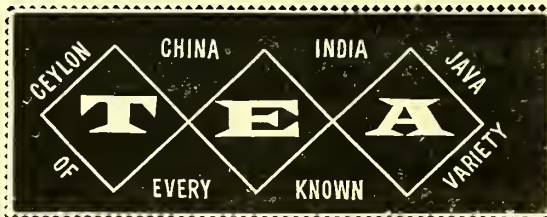
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SUPPLY AT LOWEST MARKET RATES EITHER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OR EXPORT

In original Boxes, Half
Chests, or Chests, as im-
ported.

Duty Paid or under Bond.

Prices and Samples on
application.



Or in Leaden or Foil Packets
($\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb., &c.),

Or in kilos., $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos., or fractional
parts, for countries using these
weights.

Fancy Tin Boxes any size
or weight.

SPECIAL BLENDS OF TEA (Duty-paid prices quoted).

No. A, 10d.	No. T, 11d.	No. 1, 1/	No. 2, 1 1/2	No. 2a, 1/3	No. 3, 1/4	No. 3a, 1/5	No. 4, 1/6	No. 4a, 1 7/8	No. 5, 1/9	No. 5a, 1 10/12	No. 6, 2/	X, 2 1/4
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In Boxes, 20 lbs. or 40 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests, 60 lbs.; or Chests, 100 lbs. 60 lbs. carriage paid to any Station in England or Wales. Terms—Net Cash with order.

CEYLON TEAS (PURE)—
IN LEAD PACKAGES ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., or 1-lb.)
Most attractively labelled.

Culloden	Grange	Sheen	Orwell	Mooloya	Pen-y-lan	St. Ley's
1/4	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2 3	2 6

Duty-paid Prices.

(For Export under Bond, 8d. per
lb. less.)

Export Department.—Teas or Coffees in Bond. Shipped to any part of the world. Terms, f.o.b. London; against tanker's credit or remittance. Samples, Price Current, and every information on application.

RAW COFFEES (Duty 14s. cwt.).
Rio, Santos, Costa Rica, Mocha, East
India, Mysore, Naidoobatum, Jamaica,
Porto Rico, Ceylon, Guatemala, Manila,
Java, &c.



ROASTED COFFEES (Duty Paid).

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5; Mocha, 1/6.

In Bags, 28 lbs., 56 lbs., or 112 lbs. net. Bags free.

Also supplied Ground in 7-lb., 14-lb.

28-lb., or 56-lb. tins.

THE NEW FRENCH COFFEE—CAFE FRANCAIS to sell at 10d., 1/1, 1/4, and 1/6, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Canisters,
Most tastefully labelled, without any firm's name appearing.

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JOHN EDWARD TETLEY, Esq.

WILLIAM HENRY TETLEY, Esq.
JOHN LAYTON, Esq.

JAMES FISH, Esq., J.P. (Mayor
of Blackpool).

The Directors are entertaining applications for the Agency for the sale of the Company's Teas. A liberal Commission will be allowed. The appointments will be found to be most valuable, entailing little, if any, trouble to the Agent, in addition to which, from the very extensive nature of the Company's advertising all over the country, the appointment will be the means of bringing large numbers of customers to him, who, when buying the Teas, will at the same time patronise his general business.

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Duty-Paid Stores—

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LEMAN STREET,
LONDON DOCKS.

1888, C. 2877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.**MR. JUSTICE CHITTY.****MR. WARD, Regr.***Friday, the 25th day of January, 1889.***BETWEEN****COLEMAN & COMPANY (LIMITED),****PLAINTIFFS,**

AND

D. PEARSON (TRADING AS LIEBIG'S WINE COMPANY),**DEFENDANT.**

UPON MOTION this day made unto this Court by Counsel for the Plaintiffs, that the Defendant might stand committed to Prison for his contempt of this Court by having on or about the 10th November, 1888, procured to be printed, and having purchased and published a large number of copies of an article in the *Hospital Gazette*, containing passages to the effect that the Plaintiffs' preparations in the writ mentioned does not contain Meat or Extract of Meat, in breach of the Injunction dated the 15th August, 1888, and upon hearing Counsel for the Defendant, and upon reading the pleadings, the order dated the 15th August, 1888, an Affidavit of William Coleman, filed the 27th December, 1888, and the exhibits therein referred to an Affidavit of William Isaac Simpson, also filed the 27th December, 1888, an Affidavit of Alfred William Wordley, filed the 10th of January, 1889, and an Affidavit of Henry Hillier, filed the 11th January, 1889, and a notice signed by D. Pearson, filed in the Registrar's Book.

And the Plaintiffs by their Counsel admitting that the Defendant has paid to them the sum of Fifty Pounds for their agreed costs of this action, and the Plaintiffs and Defendant by their Counsel consenting that this motion should be treated as a motion for Judgment, and consenting to this judgment. THIS COURT DOETH BY CONSENT ORDER that the Defendant, his Agents, Servants, Travellers and Representatives be perpetually restrained from representing or stating in any way, either verbally or in writing, and in particular either by circular or spurious experiment, or otherwise, that the Plaintiff Company's Preparation does not contain Meat or Extract of Meat, or any other ingredient stated by the Plaintiff Company to be contained therein, or otherwise slandering or libelling the Plaintiff Company in their trade, or otherwise representing, or suggesting, or doing anything calculated to represent, or suggest that the Plaintiff Company's Preparation is spurious or not genuine. Liberty to apply.

WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

J. SANGER & SONS'

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CURRENT,

Containing all the Newest Proprietaries
and most recent prices.

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BUSINESS CARD.



Inspect our well-assorted Stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
LOZENGES,
MINERAL WATERS, &c.
PRICES COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH OTHERS.

AGENCIES OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN
ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

J. SANGER & SONS, 489 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

KEARSLEY'S Widow Welch's FEMALE PILLS.

These are universally acknowledged to be the Genuine, and Druggists may safely recommend them.

CAUTION!

The Proprietors of Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against various imitations by parties who have no knowledge of their peculiar preparation, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street, whose Widow found it necessary to make an affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798. The Genuine Recipe for **Widow Welch's Female Pills** has been prepared by them for **100 Years!** Chemists are particularly requested to remark that, as a testimony of authenticity, each bill of directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government Stamp, and each box is wrapped in WHITE paper.

Price 27s. per Dozen, subject to usual Discount. Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities on application to

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MILK IN POWDER

PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK CO., ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.

UNSWEETENED OR SWEETENED.

The cheapest, purest, and most nutritious of all similar productions.

The Lancet says:—A very interesting and valuable preparation.

British Medical says:—The preparation represents the highest possible degree of concentration which can be obtained, and is sure to be appreciated.

The Medical Press says:—A milk which is with difficulty distinguished from fresh cow's milk.

London Office, 61 Mark Lane, E.C.

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CIGARS & CIGARETTES.

M. & R. PEACOCK,
Tobacco, Cigar, & Cigarette
Manufacturers,
KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.

Special Packed Tobaccos
"ROYAL CHARTER"
AND
"UPPER CRUST."

Sold in Packets only.

Those who deal in these Goods, or intend doing so
should write to the above Manufacturers for
Price List.

THE KAISER'S COCOA.

MEAT. PEPTONE. COCOA.

This Preparation of Cocoa and Peptonised Meat Extract forms one of the most powerful concentrated foods known; it is indispensable to invalids, a boon to the healthy, and to those of a weak digestion. From its richness in nitrogenous principles (21 per cent.), it contains all the elements of tissue muscle, and blood formation, in a form ready to be assimilated at once, being predigested. In Powder for Breakfast, &c., or in Tablets.

As taken by the late **EMPEROR FREDERICK** on the recommendation of **Dr. Leyden**.
PERFECT FLAVOUR. NO OBJECTIONABLE TASTE. EASILY DIGESTED.

Price 1s. 6d. per Tin. "The article is in every way of satisfactory quality."—*British Medical Journal*. Price 1s. 6d. per Tin.

Sole Agents—**SCHEIBLER BROS. & CO., 23 New Broad St., E.C.**

ROWNTREE'S

The "**MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR**":—
"Certainly this preparation is of a delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

"ELECT" COCOA.

The "**BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

"RAMORNIE."

LIEBIG'S

Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the War Office.

1-lb. Jars.....per lb.	6/2per doz.	74/0	2-oz. Jars.....per lb.	7/0per doz.	10/6
1/2 lb. Jars....."	6/4"	88/0	1-oz. Jars....."	7/8"	5/9
4 oz. Jars....."	6/7"	19/8	4-oz. Jars....."	2/0"	8/0

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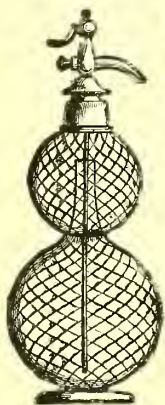
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PATENT MEDICINES, ETC., NOW READY.

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	2 PINT.	3 PINT.	5 PINT.	8 PINT.
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The old form of Water Bath necessitates the use of a second vessel for pouring the melted Pomade, Cream, or other substance into the bottles or jars in which they are sold. In the "MAY-ROBERTS" Water Bath the earthenware bowl can be lifted out of the tin containing the boiling water, the process of cooling being thereby very much expedited, and the contents can be poured into the bottles or jars direct from the bowl. The Bath is also supplied with an earthenware cover.

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Each 3/0	5/6	9/6

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CHEMICALS

Andreae, Oscar and Co.
Bramwell and Son
Brunner, Mond and Co., Lim.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fletcher Fletcher and Ste-
venson
Fuert Bros.
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Bi-
carbonate of Soda)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Greiff and Co.
Hall, A. S., and Son
Howards and Son (Pharm.)
Kuhn, B.
Levermore, Aug., and Co.
Lofthouse and Saltmer
May and Baker
Morris and Callard
Moss and Co.
Pronk, Davis and Co.
Sera, G. and G. (Fumiline)
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
White, A., and Sons
Zimmermann, A. and M.

CHEST PROTECTRS

Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Lynch and Co.
Maw, Son & Thompson, S.
Sanger and Sons
Solport Bros.
Schulze, F., and Co.
Wood, V.

CHL. OF POTASH

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hoener, B., and Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Rowland, L.

CHLORODYNE

Daveport (Brown's)
Freeman, R.
Towle, A. P., and Son

CHLOROPFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Zimmermann, A., and Son

CITRIC ACID

Hassalls (Phospho)

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards and Sons

COCA WINE

Armbrrecht, Nelson and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
French Hygienic Soc.

COCOA & CHOCOLTE

Amsterdamsche Chimie
Fabrik
Cadbury Bros
Fry and Sons
Kowatree and Co.
Schelbier Bros. and Co.
Van Houten's Cocoa

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanburys
Brekke and Howld
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Jensen, J., and Co. (Limited)
Lofthouse and Saltmer
North Medicine Co.
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

COFFEE

Pearse and Wheatley
Symington and Co. (Coffee
Essence)

COLPSIBLE TUBES

Betts and Co.
Brooks, Peel and Co.
Sanders, H. G., and Son

COMPRESSED**MEDICINES**

Allen and Hanburys
Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hooper, B., and Co.
Martindale, W.
Wyleys and Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Gibson, R., and Sons
Kerfoot, T.
Warrick Brothers

CONCENTRATED**LIQUORS**

Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Steven-
son

CORN CURES

Mason, W. B.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Robinson, B.
Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)
Thompson, M. F.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

CRSHD LINSEED

Mumford, G. S.

DENTIFRICES

Jewshury and Brown
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Newbery and Son
Sutton, O., and Co.
Thompson and Capper
Woods, W. (Acrea Nut)

DISINFECTANTS

Government Sanitary Co.
Hamilton and Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds
National Chemical Co.
Seabury and Johnson
Sautais Co.

DISINTEGRATORS

Carter, J. H.

DOG MEDICINES

Spratts (Patent)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Evans, Lescher, and Webb
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savars)
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hockin, Wilson and Co
Idris and Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Lynch and Co.
Marriot, E., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
May, Roberts and Co.
Sanger and Sons
Schulze and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole
and Co.
Toogood, W.
Warren, A. and J.
Wood, Vincent

DRUMS, CANS, &c.

Noakes and Co.

DYES

Ayrton and Saunders
Pronk, Davis and Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Shirley, A. W.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Berry, F. H.
Darton, F., and Co.
Gent and Co.
Grime and Co.

EMBROCATION

Elliman, Sons and Co.

ENEMAS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Ingram and Son
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Sanger and Son
Schulze, F., and Co.

ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., and Son
Corsan, J. K. (Glass)
Harris, A. J. (Glass)

ESSENTIAL OILS

Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J. and Co (Lemons,
&c.)
Cocking (Japan Peppermint)
Cunmook, J.
Duckworth and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
May and Baker
Stallman and Fulton
Stevenson and Howell
Symes and Co.
Treat, R. C.
Warrick Brothers
Wright, Layman and Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
(Chloric)

Howards and Son
May and Baker
Robins
White, A., and Sons
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

ESSENCES, FRUIT**AND SOLUBLE**

Brady and Hinchliffe
Burgoyne, Burdidges and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Carter and Wright
Cunmook, J.
Duckworth and Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hay, W.
Idris and Co.
May and Baker
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Raines and Co.
Stevenson and Howell
Tyrer, F. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons and Co.

EXTRACT, MEAT

Australian Meat Co.
Brand and Co.
Johnston's Fluid Beef (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Liebig's Wine Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen and Hanburys
Barber, G., and Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidges
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Heaton, Squire and Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Moss and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke
Wright, Layman and Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Downie B. I. P. Co.

FEEDING BOTTLS

Breffits, F. and Co., Lim.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearn, E. A., and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Marriot, E., and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Limited)
Toogood, W.

FLESH GLOVES

Solport Bros.

FLY PAPERS

Ford, Shapland and Co.
Wilson, S.

FILTERING

Andrews, R. W.
Doulton and Co.
Mawson, Swan and Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')

Allen and Hanburys
Benzer's Pancreatised
Brand and Co.
Dahl's Dyspepsia Cakes
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Heaton, Squire (Malted)
Johnston's Fluid Beef (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Mottershead & Co. (Benzer's)
Nestle, H.
Ridge's, Dr., Food

FORMULE

Brooks, T.

GINGER ALE

Hay, W. (Essence)
Kimmond and Co.
Mills, R. M.

GLYCERINE

Fink and Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Van Geelkerken and Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Curtis and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Heaton, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman and Umney

GUMS

Fink (Arabic, &c.)
Levermore Aug., and Co.
Pronk, Davis and Co.

GUTTAPERCHA

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W.
Brodie, J. (Imperial Hair Dye)
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

HERB BEER EXTS

Newhall and Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke

HERBALISTS

Butler, McCulloch and Co.
Newhall and Mason (Extract
of Herbs)
Potter and Clarke (Extract of
Herbs)
Wilkinson, A., and Sons (Com-
pressed Hops)

HOMEOPATHIC

Butcher, W., and Co.
Epps, J., and Co.
Gould, E., and Son
Keene and Ashwell
Leath and Ross
Thompson and Capper
Watts, J. J., and Co.

HOPS

Wilkinson, A., and Sons

HOP ALE ESSENCE

Hay, W.

HOSPITALS

Bolingbroke House
London Homeopathic

HYPOPHOSPHITES

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Dunn and Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.
Symes and Co.

INHALERS

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Evans Sons and Co.
Godfrey and Cooke
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Toogood, W.

INSECTICIDES

Sanford
Steiner and Co.
Vest G.

INK [See MARKING]

Bewley and Draper
Duncan, Flockhart

JELLIES

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Batger and Co.
Southwell, C., and Co.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

LARD

Ewen J.

LEECHES

Fitch and Nottinghamham
Potter and Clarke

LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons and Co.
Idris and Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Newsome, C.
Robinson and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

LOZENGES

Allen and Hanburys
Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Gibson, R., and Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Martindale, W.
Randall and Son
Warrick Bros.

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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Holroyd & Co. (Limited)
McFerran, J. A.
Melin, C. (Capsuling)
Werner and Peldeder

MAGIC LANTRNS

Perken, Son and Rayment

MAGNESIA

Andreae, Oscar, and Co.
Banner, E. R. (Citrate)
Dinnel
Henry, T. and W. (Calcined)
Hill and Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)
Murray, Sir James, and Son

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
(Kopler's)
Heaton, Squire and Francis

MARKING INKS

Barber, G., and Co. (Crimson)
Hickiss, J.

MEASURES

Hicks, J. J.

MEDICINE CHSTS

Day, Son and Hewitt (Veteri-
nary)
Day and Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

A1 Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor
Cocking and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Shirley, A. W.

MERCURIALS

Howards and Sons
May and Baker

METHYLATED**SPIRITS**

Burrough, J.
Harey, J. & W., and Co.
Jones and Co.
Phillips, G., and Co.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., and Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, P., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

MILK

Nestle, H. (Condensed)
Swiss Milk Co.

MIXING**MACHINERY**

Bracher and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Werner and Peldeder

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F. and Co.
Smith, T. and H.

MUSTARD

Banner, E. R. (Oil)
Johnson, J. H. and S. (Ess. Oil)

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Colthurst and Harding
Gregory, W. (Devonshire Oils)
Fronk, Davis and Co.
Vogeler, The Charles A. Co.

OPTICIANS

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael, J., and Co.
Albert and Co.

PAINTS, PAINTS, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Evans, Sons and Co.
Green, S. (Singleton's Eye)
Grindley (Petroleum Jelly)

PARALDEHYD

Zimmermann, A. and M.

PATENT MEDCNS

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Armbrrecht, Nelson and Co.
(Coca Wine)
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reserv)
Barber and Sons (Limited)
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Crouch, F. B. (Wafers)
Dahl's Dyspepsia Cakes
Edwards and Son
Evans, Lescher and Webb
Fennings' (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kemp, W. H.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)
Mason, W. B.
May, Roberts and Co.
(Flooper's Pills)
Morton, H. (Powders)
Newbery and Sons.
Powell, A. E. and Co. (Moon-
seed Bitters)
Richards, J. M.
Roberts and Co. (Foreign)
Singleton's Live Ointment
Stedman, J. (Teething Powders)
Swift's Specific
Vogeler, The Charles A. Co.
Vainer, H. H., and Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nerve)
Wright, V., and Co.
Zelo's Skin Cure

PEPPERMINT OIL

Banner, E. R.
Cocking and Co.

PEPSINE, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Claridge and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Newbery (Ingulin)

PERFUMERY**FANCY SOAPS**

Bates, F. W.
Biondeau and Co.
Boehm, F.
Brecknell, Turner and Sons
Bronnley, H., and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Chiswick Soap Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Durrant, Geo.
Ewen (Soaps)
Farina, J. M.
Foulkes, W. J.
Gelston, P., and Co.
Greenhill, T. S., and Son
Mack, H.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newbery and Sons (Berdoes')
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Quelch, H. C.
Richards, J. J.
Roberts & Co. (Vinolia)
Rouse & Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shipkoff and Co.
Shirley, A. W.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co.
Travado, S., and Co.
Treat, R. C.

PEROX. OF HYDR.

Dunn and Co.
Robbins and Co.

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen and Hanburys
Barron, Squire and Co.
Boehm, F.
Brady and Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidges
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Farris and Co.
Fletcher (Lgrs. for Syrups)
Fuert Bros.
Greiff, B. W., and Co.
Heaton, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hooper, B., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Keith (Conc. Tinctures)
May and Baker (Phenacetine)
Roberts and Co. (Vinolia &c.)
Sellers, J.
Symes and Co.
White, Alfred, and Sons
Willows, Francis and Butler
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wyleys (Various)

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Botwright and Grey
Howards and Son (Chemicals)
May and Baker
Marion and Co.
Oscar Andreae and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
White, Alfred, and Sons

PLASTERS

Cooper and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Mather, W.

Maw, Son and Thompson,
Quilham, J., and Co.
St. Dalmas, A. De
Seabury and Johnson
Smith, W. F.
Thompson, M. F.
Young, H.

PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son
PILLS (Coated, &c.)
 Allen and Hanburys
 Beecham, Thomas
 Blair's Gout Pills
 Evans, Sons and Co.
 Hooper, Dr.
 Holloways
 McKesson and Robbins
 Newbery and Sons
 Sanger, J., and Sons
 Smith, W. F.
 Swann, H. H.
 Warner, W. R. (Coated)
 Warren, A. and J.
 Wyleys and Co.

PILL MACHINES

Niblett, G. W.
 Pindar, J. W.
 Robertson, J., & Co. (Coating)
 Toogood, W. (Coater)

PINE PRODUCTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
 Stern, G. and G.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

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 Smith, T. and H.

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POLISHING

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 Zuccato and Wolff

PUMILINE

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 Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

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Macfarlan and Co.
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 Tyrer, P.

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 Central School of Chemistry and Pharmacy
 City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Linn.)
 Liverpool School
 London Homoeopathic and Medical School
 Manchester College
 South London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
 The School of Pharmacy
 Westminster College

SEALING WAX

Waterston, G., and Sons

SELTZOGENES

Brady and Hinchliffe

Evans, Sons and Co.

Fevre, T.

Gerant, E. and Co.

Idris and Co.

May, Roberts and Co.

Moynihan, Mrs. Euxesia

Sheep Dip

Bigg, T.

Penk, H.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling and Govier

Bygrave, J. and W.

Corsan, J. R.

Harris, A. J.

Howlett, S.

Natali, E. (Show Cases)

Poths, H., and Co.

Yates, W. S.

SOAP

Chiswick Soap Co.

Cook, E., and Co.

Pears' Soap

Roberts and Co. (Vinolia)

SPECTACLES

Botwright and Grey

Darton, F., and Co.

Raphael and Co.

SPIRIT

Boord and Son

Burrough (Pure and Methyl)

Harvey, J. W., and Co.

Jones and Co. (Methyl)

Leslie, J., and Co.

Macnair, J. and D., and Co.

Phillips and Co.

Smith, Stephen and Co.

SPONGE

Oresswell Bros.
 Peterson, M., and Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickinson, J.

Pollard, A. W.

STOPPERS

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)

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Elphed

Sanders, H. G., and Son

STOVES

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SURGICAL

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Bailey, W. H., and Son

Barclay and Sons (Limited)

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Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

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Robinson and Sons

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Thompson, Millard and Co.

Woolley, Sons and Co.

Wood, Vincent

STARCH

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SUGAR

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SULFONAL

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Greiff, R. W., and Co.

May and Baker

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Barnett and Foster

Brady and Hinchliffe

Dunford

Favarger and Co.

Fevre, T.

Gueret, E., and Co.

Kilner Bros.

Lang, Jules, and Co.

Melin, C.

SYRINGES

Schutze, F., and Co.

SYRUPS

Churehill, Dr.

Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)

Idris and Co.

Swann, H. H.

TARTARIC ACID

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Greiff, E. W., and Co.

TEETHING PADS

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TIN CANISTERS

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 Pearce and Wheatley
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 Walker and Dalrymple
 Watson, J. and Co.

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Berry, F. H.

Durton, F., and Co.

Hague, J. J.

Perken, Son and Rayment

TOBACCO

Peacock, M. & R.

CIGARETTES**TOILET**

Altharc Paper Co. (paper)

Downing, J. S. (paper)

Foulkes, W. J.

Mack, H.

Quelch, H. C.

Travado, S., and Co.

Vigis, L.

TOOTH PASTE

Jewsbury and Brown

Maw, Son and Thompson, S.

Sutton, O., and Co. (Block)

Wilson, A. (Bunter's)

Woods, M. (Areen)

TRADE MARKS

Horn and Son

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., and Son

Haywood, J. H.

TYPE-WRITING

Hickinson (Rubber)

Pollard, A. W.

URETHANE

Howards and Sons

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Renner, Dr. (Vaccine Lymph)

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

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Crocker, G. B.

Orridge and Co.

Tomlinson, T., and Son

VERMIN KILLERS

Battle, J. R.

Hunter, J.

Sanford and Son

Steiner and Co.

VASELINE

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

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Bigg, T.

Cornier, R. (Devonshire Oils)

Day and Sons

Day, Son and Hewitt

Down, H., and Co.

Elliman, Sons and Co.

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James, W. H. (Horse)

Runney's Food for Horses

Spratts (Dogs)

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Walker, Troke and Co.

Wyleys and Co.

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Brothers, J., and Co.

Burzyne, Burdidge and Co.

Evans, Sons and Co.

Evans, Lecher and Webb

Evans and Sons (Limited)

Ferris and Co.

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Harker, Sturge and Morgan

Heaton, Squire and Francis

Hewlett and Son

Hill, A. S., and Son

Kernick & Son

Lofthouse and Saltmer

Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.

Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

Potter & Clarke (American)

Sumner, R., and Co.

Symes and Co.

Thompson and Capper

Walker, Troke and Co.

Willows, Francis, and Bntler

Woolley, Jas., Sons and Co.

Wright, Layman and Umuey

Wyleys and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS

Boord and Son

Coleman and Co. (Meat and)

Mall)

Durrant, G. (Orange)

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.

Harvey, J. and W., and Co.

Hassall and Co.

Idris and Co.

Ingram and Royle

Jones and Co.

Miller, A., and Co.

Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine

Phillips, G., and Co. (Pure

Spirits of Wine)

Robinson, B. (Orange)

Smith, S., and Co. (S.V.R.)

"NEWBERY'S CATALOGUE" FOR 1889

The Ninth Annual Issue, delivered free to Members of the Trade by

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

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GENTLEMEN,—We desire to call your attention to the fact that we are advertising a Specific for Neuralgia called “LETHE,” and will be happy to forward you a sample for gratuitous distribution on receipt of card with address.

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ANTIPYRIN.

Probably no drug has ever attained such great popularity in medical circles in so short a time as Antipyrin. This is doubtless owing to its positive action in relieving pain, in which it forms a desirable substitute for opium. Its antipyretic properties are also most remarkable, and new specific uses are daily found for it by therapeutic investigators.

Injected hypodermically it has a local anæsthetic action similar to morphia and cocaine. Taken internally it acts as a nerve tonic, relieving the pain of neuralgia, articular rheumatism, &c. It lowers temperature more rapidly than quinine.

It is most conveniently administered in Tabloids containing 5 grains each, and at the reduced prices they are quite economical to use instead of powders or solutions. The form of the Tabloids makes them more easily swallowed than pills, while their portability makes them most convenient for carrying.

ANTIPYRIN TABLOIDS supplied to the Trade in bottles containing 25 and 100, at 18/ and 54/ per dozen.

SALOL (VON HEYDEN'S).

AS A REMEDY IN CHOLERA.

M. Loewenthal has recently stated that this new antiseptic becomes specially active after it has come in contact with the pancreatic juice, and that the cholera bacillus, which is inert when cultivated in peptonised broth, becomes active if cultivated in pancreatic secretion. He has shown, therefore, that, as Salol will destroy the cholera bacillus in a paste containing pancreatic juice, and as the bacillus probably passes through the stomach without activity until it comes in contact with the pancreatic juice so as to form a poisonous ptomaine, Salol seems the best and safest antiseptic to administer.

SALOL IN CRYSTALS supplied to the Trade at 1/3 per oz., 16/10½ per lb.; Salol Tabloids (5 gr.), in bottles containing 25 and 100, at 12/ and 36/ per dozen.

ICHTHYOL.

IN SKIN AFFECTIONS AND RHEUMATISM.

Prescribed with great success by Drs. Unna, Baumann, and Nussbaum, in expansion of Capillaries, Asthmatic and Gastric Affections. Weeping eczematous surfaces are sometimes dried up in a day. In Eczema Palmaris the fissures heal up quickly, and the itching subsides in a day or two. Dr. Lorenz reports a case of rheumatism in the ankles, knees, and upper extremities, with chronic swelling, in which other remedies had proved so ineffectual that he considered the case hopeless, believing the patient would live but a short time. He ordered the affected parts to be washed with soap and warm water twice daily, and rubbed with Lanoline Ointment containing 20 per cent. of Ichthyol. She told him she experienced great relief immediately, and in a few days was free from pain and able to walk up and down stairs without difficulty.

The supposed mode of action of Ichthyol would account for its alleged usefulness in some genito-urinary troubles. Prof. Dr. Quetzer, of Berlin, writes (*Monatshefte für praktische Dermatologie*):—"The diseases treated comprised Catarrh of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, several cases of Pyelonephritis, and Chronic Bright's Disease, besides two cases of Diabetes Mellitus. . . . I may say that, in 28 cases out of 30, the patients, after the internal use of Ichthyol, found relief from their pains within a few days, and generally showed a much better complexion.

Dose, 1 Capsule, containing 4 minims. Ointments are made of various strengths, 5 to 20 per cent., with Lanoline.

ICHTHYOL supplied to the Trade in 2 lb., 1 lb., and ½ lb. tins, at 15s. per lb.; and in 1 oz. bottles, at 16/ per dozen.

ICHTHYOL CAPSULES (4 min. in each) supplied in bottles containing 50, at 27/ per dozen.

PINOL.

PINOL, the volatile essence or oil distilled from the needle-like spires of the *Pinus Pumilio* growing nearest the snow-line of the Alps. It is readily distinguished from the products of the same plant in lower altitudes by its superior medicinal and sanitary properties, and by its agreeable fragrance.

PINOL is used with the greatest success, both internally and as an inhalation, in the Pinol Eucalyptia dry inhaler, and in other inhalers also; dropped on sugar, in the treatment of consumption, where its antiseptic and healing properties are signally efficacious; also in bronchitis, catarrh, &c. Externally, it is employed most successfully in the treatment of rheumatism and gout, in conjunction with baths of Pine Extract.

By sprinkling or spraying it in a room, the refreshing healthful fragrance of an Alpine forest is brought within the doors, a very important matter in the treatment of Phthisis and all germ diseases.

PINOL supplied to the Trade in ½-oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 15/ and 24/ per dozen.

PINOL EXTRACT, 9/ per dozen.

PINOL PASTILLES, 9/ per dozen.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

Refreshing sleep may be secured by the use of Sulphonal, and without any of the harmful effects of Morphia, Chloral, and other hypnotics.

Dr. William Macvic writes in the *Medical Press*, June 13th, 1888, as follows:—

"In a series of 120 cases in which the drug was used the best results were obtained. About 30 of these cases were 'nervous' sleeplessness, or suffering in some way from a neurotic disturbance, affections of the brain, grey softening, with sleeplessness, &c. Cases of insomnia arising out of acute affections, as fever, were relieved by its use, and cases of sleeplessness from cardiac affection are also reported to have been relieved by the drug. Without exception, sleep in all cases was produced in half an hour, or within two hours, after taking the medicine, and continued from five to eight hours, after which the patient would awake and express himself quite refreshed, free from pain or any other bad effects. The pulse and respiration were slow, but nothing more than in natural sleep."

PRICES.—SULPHONAL-BAYER supplied to the Trade at 3.0½ per oz.

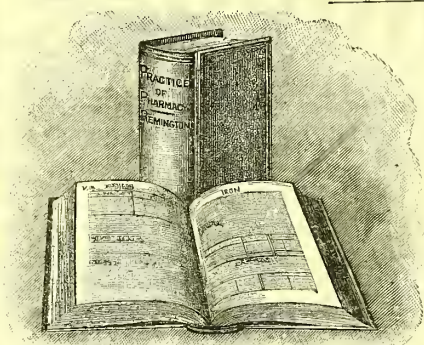
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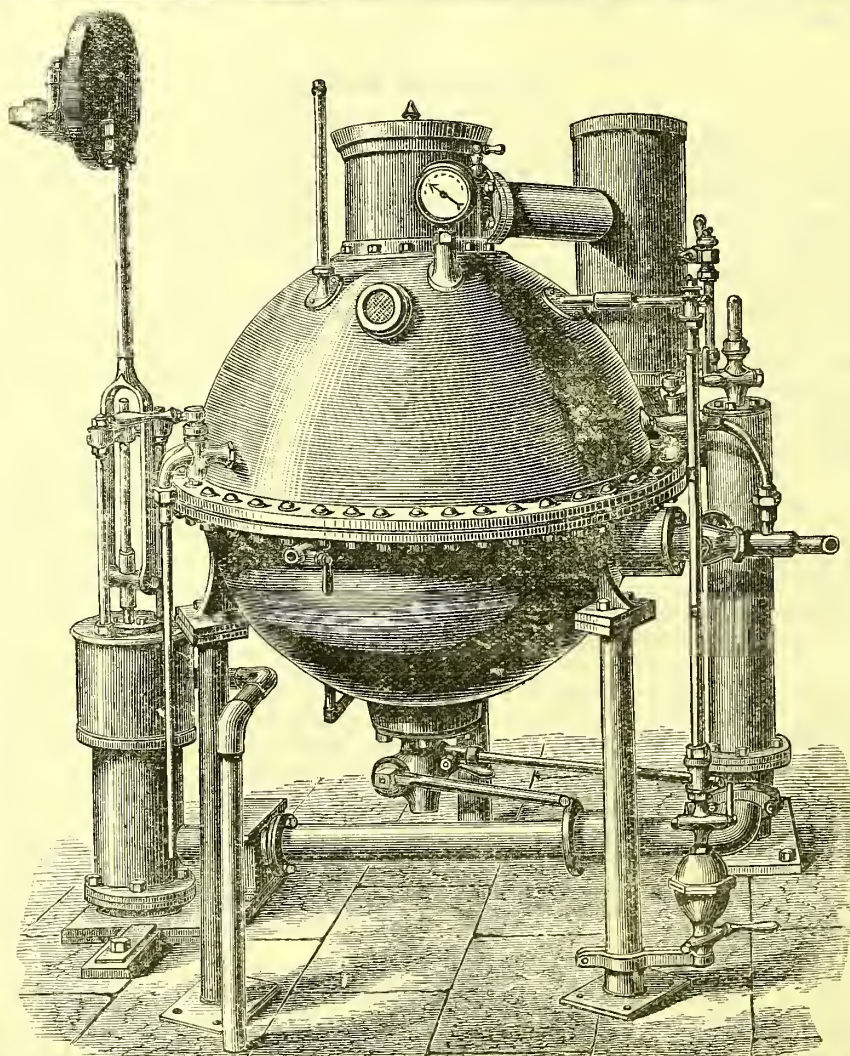
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EVAPORATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS CONDUCTED IN VACUO.

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ESTABLISHED 1859

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The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

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The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

ON Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. C. W. Gray, member for the Maldon division of Essex, gave notice of his intention to call attention to the sale of patent medicines on April 30, and to move a resolution.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

ON Tuesday Sir G. Hunter asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the case that certain formulæ for new by-laws had been put forward by the governing body of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for his approval without their having been duly confirmed; whether he was aware that the said formulæ included a repetition of the demand that every member of the Council of the College to be elected in future should declare his acceptance of the existing by-laws of the College, including By-law XVII., which the general body of the members had formally declared to be a contravention of their ancient rights, and were now contesting that law; and whether he would withhold his assent to the formulæ until the provisions referred to were withdrawn, or until they had been submitted to a meeting of the members of the College.

Mr. Matthews: The matters referred to in the question are now under my consideration, and I will consult the law officers of the Crown before taking any action.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of the principal drugs in the port of London on March 31, 1889, and to the imports and deliveries from February 1 to March 31, as compared with the preceding year:—

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Aloes ..cs & pkgs	7,437	4,543	1,423	709	915	1,381
" ..gourds	1,780	4,330	172	98	440	397
Anise, Star ..chts	102	176	40	25	77	30
Arrowroot ....cks	12,481	12,861	4,961	3,559	3,339	3,661
" bxs & tins	6,933	7,701	709	1,441	1,636	1,786
Balsams ..cks, &c.	3:1	431	36	35	95	215
Bark (Cinchona),						
S. American cases	491		7		22	
bls &c.	31,552		1,858		1,597	
E.I., Ceylon, and		59,103		16,300		16,523
Java	1,342		544		539	
bls.	25,119		17,720		13,717	
Borax	587	487	6	—	37	—
Calumba	1,668	2,389	94	54	270	463
Camphor	273	3,000	—	2,613	6:9	1,651
Cardamoms ..chts	1,160	1,005	994	815	409	534
Cocœ Ind. bgs, &c.	315	265	—	—	34	21
Cream of Tartar cks	11	13	8	—	10	—
Cubebs	10	29	—	22	114	106
Dragon's Blood cchts	159	93	103	49	30	50
Galls, China, &c. cs	1,827	7,652	622	7,207	9:0	1,329
Turkey	4,409	2,836	3,487	1,973	1,795	2,111
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	120	206	6	5	11	35
Animi & Copal						
pkgs	4,868	4,334	1,846	2,709	1,821	2,789
Acacia	24,912	11,9:0	11,810	6,076	6,447	3,391
Asafœtida	402	463	283	125	230	112
Benjamin	1,972	1,582	631	858	546	807
Damar	3,395	3,313	2,217	1,177	1,453	1,286
Galbanum	93	134	42	68	42	43
Gamboge	29	53	28	3	15	29
Guaiacum	102	124	15	60	1	12
Kino	1,479	672	959	741	862	570
Kowrie	44	121	19	23	6	7
Mastic	553	455	157	68	149	141
Myrrh	3,973	6:0	3,319	3,149	2,044	1,130
Olibanum	879	1,474	293	752	271	327
Sandarac	6,330	4,750	2,665	4,300	2,019	1,454
Tragacanth						
Indiarubber, E.I.						
tons	288	3:7	88	135	131	82
Madagascar	76	52	74	47	24	19
S. American	89	126	98	79	61	72
African, &c.	5:9	694	160	344	179	148
Ipecac, casks & bags	493	37	636	31	165	170
Jalap	73	163	—	25	14	8
Lac Dye	5,847	6:920	—	—	33	246
Myrabolans	7,358	9:06	1,920	2,404	2,219	3,743
Nux Vomica pkgs	640	334	16	248	453	460
Oils—						
Anise	122	55	153	60	40	56
Cassia	449	165	67	64	33	62
Castor	577	794	133	148	131	245
"	4,351	10,471	669	5,671	3,326	2,715
Cocœ-nut	2,349	2,227	2,030	1,418	1,133	1,007
Olive	690	1,157	1,023	995	793	515
Palm	31	283	33	85	65	30
Opium	1,647	1,826	256	145	226	424
Rhubarb	940	1,003	289	275	372	406
Safflower	567	180	—	—	23	170
Sarsaparilla	284	562	346	431	448	290
Senna bls, &c.	1,656	1,942	507	697	732	1,261
Shellac, Orange						
chts, &c.	45,051	48,790	5,877	14,188	7,312	7,390
Garnet	14,554	18,887	950	5,270	1,695	1,564
Button	7,306	11,250	2,114	2,172	2,615	2,010
Sticks	66,911	78,927	8,941	21,630	11,532	10,594
Stickal	3,853	4,431	437	524	411	484
Gambier	721	1,872	2,168	2,938	2,604	2,957
Catch	3,893	2,172	1,914	1,879	1,275	650
Turmeric	3,014	3,498	101	1,102	311	240
Vermilion, cchts, &c.	25	46	58	12	45	23
Wax, bees'						
bls & srns	461	697	141	53	506	169
cks & cs	1,302	1,614	1,128	648	943	748
caks	35	42	18	24	—	—
Wax Japan	1,056	1,851	83	1,274	484	325

* These returns do not include the stocks of oils of anise and cassia which are stored at Smith's warehouse and at Brewer's quay.

THE bark of *Alstonia constricta* is coming into use in place of bays in foreign breweries in the manufacture of pale ale—for export unfortunately.

Metropolitan Reports.

POISONING WITH PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held on Tuesday regarding the death of Edward Holmes (42), lately residing at 6 Anne Street, Battersea. From the evidence it appeared that a detective came to deceased's house to arrest him on a charge of forging the endorsement on a cheque and obtaining 37*l.* Deceased went into his bedroom and swallowed some prussic acid. He was able to leave with the detective, but was shortly after brought back in a dying state.

LONDON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held last Saturday in Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. Daniel R. Harvest presiding. The annual report showed the number of members to be 830. The year's income was 851*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and a sum of 813*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* had been invested. Two grants of 20*l.* each had been made to incapacitated members during the year. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Philip Sharp, the report was adopted. The following, amongst others, were re-elected members of the board of management:—Messrs. E. J. Forbes (Fry & Sons), H. A. Hall (Crosse & Blackwell), D. Macrae (Bishop & Sons), and C. J. Strother (Meggeson & Co.). The meeting then took up the question of relief for non-members. At present the society relieves only its own members, and Mr. Palmer Bryant brought forward a motion to give the board power to help outsiders, but after a long discussion this proposal was defeated by an overwhelming majority. On the motion of Mr. Tupper it was agreed to elect two annuitants next year. The meeting, which was attended by 120 members, concluded with votes of thanks to the board of management, chairman, and others; the Lord Mayor, who takes a deep interest in the society, not being forgotten.

ELECTROLYSED SEWAGE.—A determined attempt is now being made to deal with London sewage by means of electricity. Mr. William Watson has erected experimental works at the southern outfall at Crossness, the apparatus being capable of treating 12,000 gallons per hour. The principle of Mr. Webster's electrolytic system is that the compounds always present in sewage are split up into their constituent parts by the electric current passed through iron electrodes. At the positive plate chlorine and oxygen are set free and combine, with the water and the iron plate, to form bodies which act powerfully upon the organic matter, a flocculent precipitate of the impurities in suspension and in solution is formed, which, after being first carried to the surface by the hydrogen generated, gradually settles to the bottom, leaving a perfectly innocuous effluent. The effluent can, indeed, if sufficient electric power be used, be converted into an absolute disinfectant. In treating the sewage it is pumped through a wooden shoot into settling tanks. The shoot is fitted with electrodes, and in travelling through it every particle of the sewage is brought into direct contact with electrodes. The fluid passes from the shoot to the tanks (also fitted with electrodes), where the "sludge" settles at the bottom in about two hours, the effluent being afterwards drained off. The electrodes are made of cast iron, and those in the shoot are divided into twelve sections, which can be connected either in series or in parallel, the plates themselves being connected in parallel. It is estimated that the working cost of the process, when applied to a large volume of sewage, would be about 13*s.* per 1,000,000 gallons, and that the whole sewage of London might be treated for about 50,000*l.* a year. The cost of treating sewage by chemicals has been stated at from 30*s.* to 70*s.* per 1,000,000 gallons.

RIVAL HOSPITALS.—At Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday Mr. Delamark Freeman, a surgeon, of 218 Marylebone Road, was summoned on a charge of obtaining by a false pretence a letter and a shilling on February 4 last. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the defendant some time ago was engaged as one of the doctors at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road. Many complaints had reached the council that patients sent with letters of recommendation had been treated by the defendant, who had set up what he might call an opposition establishment, which he had called the Western Eye Hos-

pital. The Western Ophthalmic Hospital issues letters of recommendation to subscribers, who give them to poor people to be treated for their eyes. In February the complainant (Mr. Robt. Young) had a letter given to him, and he went to the Marylebone Road, and, seeing the name of the defendant's establishment written up, he went in with the letter of recommendation in his hand and saw the defendant, and asked him if he had come to the right place. The defendant answered in the affirmative, and at once proceeded to examine him. The complainant was ordered a pair of spectacles, and the defendant received 4*s.* for them. The complainant then handed the defendant a shilling, which he put into his pocket. The complainant afterwards discovered that he had gone to the wrong establishment. Mr. Bodkin said if the defendant would promise to change the name of his establishment so that people could not be deceived, cease to treat patients having hospital letters of recommendation, and apologise to the complainant for having taken his shilling, he would ask for an adjournment of the summons to see if the promise was kept. Mr. De Rutzen said that he would put the case back. Later on the magistrate was informed that the matter had been arranged.

THE "LIBERTY" CLUB.—This club, which is one of the social institutions promoted by the employes of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., held its last smoking concert for the season at the Anchor Restaurant on Tuesday evening. The attendance was unusually large, over two hundred being present. Mr. S. M. Burroughs was in the chair, and Mr. H. S. Wellcome occupied the vice-chair. The programme submitted was exceptionally good, and we may safely say that everyone who took a share in the active part of the entertainment exerted himself royally to make the concluding meeting a success, and the efforts of all were well rewarded. The three pieces sung by the "Liberty" Glee Choir gave great satisfaction, especially "Phyllis dyes her tresses black." Mr. Alison Lister was in good voice (profund basso) when he sang his pieces, and the sweetness of Mr. Hilton Turner's "Queen of the Earth" was one of the features of the evening. Mr. H. Moore's comic songs again threatened to give him a monopoly of the time; he has made himself very popular. There were more than a score of vocalists, including Mr. Kirby, cashier to the firm, and Mr. A. Percy Smith, technical manager of the factory. Mr. Clay Sudlow, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Spratlin gave pianoforte selections, the former accompanying all the singers. Mr. Sudlow also told the meeting in Max Adler's queer style all about Mr. Barker's Picture, this bringing an encore, and in responding to it he wished to speak regarding the principals. The club, he said, had begun the season in a shaky financial position, but the firm with characteristic liberality had relieved them on that score, and further encouraged them by their constant presence. He moved a vote of thanks to them, which was accorded with musical honours. Mr. Burroughs, in the course of a short speech, suggested that next winter the musical evenings should be varied by having meetings at which topics of the day might be discussed, and others at which ladies might attend, these winding up with a dance. It was always a pleasure to him and his partner to do anything which would make their employes' lives more pleasant, for after all, he continued, "our business is their business, and their interests are our interests." Mr. Wellcome said he echoed very heartily the sentiments which Mr. Burroughs had given voice to. He complimented the committee, especially mentioning Messrs. Sudlow, Kirby, and Astill (secretary), on the great success of the concerts, and referring to the incoming summer said that arrangements were being made to renew cricketing, and a boating club had been formed, of which he expected great things. This was not all the speaking that came off in the course of the evening. Thanks were accorded to the committee, Dr. Bernard, of the Hydrotherapeutic Establishment at Farnborough, and the Rev. Charles Hill joining heartily in these, the latter in a characteristic speech saying that if the relations between employers and employes were everywhere so amicable and generous as the "Liberty" Club enjoyed there would be no need of Home Rule. Altogether the evening was a fitting termination to the season's concerts.

A CHEMIST'S DIFFICULTIES.—In the City of London Court on Saturday the case of Gibbs v. Moore came on for hearing before Mr. H. Eardley-Wilmot, sitting as deputy-judge for

Mr. Commissioner Kerr. The plaintiffs, Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, of Milton Street, E.C., sought to have the defendant, Mr. Albert Moore, chemist, carrying on business at 199 High Street, Faltham, committed to prison for the non-payment to them of the sum of 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Mr. G. W. Thomas appeared on behalf of the defendant, who was not in attendance at the Court, and explained briefly to the Court why its order had not been complied with. He said the defendant was unable to leave his business, as he could not employ an assistant to take his place. He was entirely without means, and his position was simply this:—There was at the present time a bill of sale over all his goods. The defendant purchased his business of a chemist by paying a lump sum down, and undertook to pay a sum annually which did not expire for another year. He was paying 1*l.* per week off the purchase-money, and was a defendant in nearly every court in London. He had no means whatever of paying the plaintiffs the amount due to them save by instalments of, he thought, about 10*s.* per month. The defendant had been in his present business about seven years. He paid the previous occupier out, or rather he went into partnership with the previous owner for a year and then bought him out. He was now the sole proprietor of the establishment. Mr. Moore was under an obligation to pay 40*l.* a year rent; he was married and had a family, amongst whom was an invalid wife. He kept no servants, and how he got on with his work he did not know. He (witness) had lent the defendant money repeatedly to get over his difficulties. He had gone through the defendant's books, and seen the whole of his affairs. The defendant's profits from his chemist's business amounted to 50*s.* per week, but he occasionally made profits by taking in dogs and treating them veterinarily. The defendant had been struggling for five years to keep his head above water, but found it very difficult to do so. He really could not pay more than 10*s.* per month. The plaintiffs said the defendant had some valuable dogs which took valuable prizes at shows. Mr. Thomas said the defendant only took them in in order to put them through a course of treatment. The learned Deputy-Judge: You had better take one or two and so pay yourself. The plaintiffs: He pays an assistant when he goes to dog shows. He is in a position to pay and won't. The Provisional Registrar (Mr. Quilter) said the report of a case had just been handed him which appeared in that day's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in which it was stated that the defendant was committed to prison at the Westminster County Court on the previous Tuesday for the non-payment of a debt. Mr. Thomas said the defendant owed 100*l.* to 170*l.* The learned Deputy-Judge said he thought a list of them should be produced, so the case was adjourned for that purpose.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

ONE of the members of the late firm of Dale & Plants has started business in the Horse Fair. Mr. Meredith, varnish-maker, bought the goodwill of their old business in Small Brook Street.

A CHEMIST supplied for Glanber's salts sulphate of potash to a customer, who gave it to his fowls to assist them in their important duty of laying eggs. The fowls died, and the chemist compensated him for his loss, which was not small.

A CITY CONTEMPORARY relates how a chemist was called up at 2 A.M. by a man and asked for a directory to see if he had addressed a letter correctly which he held in his hand. If he would oblige him, the early correspondent would buy the stamp from him.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—An inquest was held in Birmingham on Friday of last week on the body of Elizabeth Thomas (30), of Bartholomew Street. Deceased had been ill for some months past, and had been treated at the general dispensary. She had to take cod-liver oil and cough mixture, and was given a liniment to be applied outwardly.

On Thursday morning a neighbour went into the deceased's bedroom, and saw her lying on the bed in great pain. She told the neighbour that she had taken the liniment in mistake for the cough mixture. The liniment contained aconite and belladonna. The woman was taken to the hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of "Accidental death from poison" was returned.

BRISTOL.

A CHEMIST CHARGED WITH THEFT.—David Powell Evans a respectable-looking middle-aged man, was charged, at the local police court last Saturday, with stealing five books, value 10*l.*, the property of Walter Nield. A policeman spoke to seeing prisoner take the books. When arrested he said he had taken them because he was in want. He also stated that he had been a chemist, and he had intended doing something before he went home. In answer to the magistrate's clerk, prisoner said he was a chemist and also a medical student, and had been carrying on business in Park Road. Owing to heart disease he was obliged to give up his profession. He had since been to Gloucester and Bath, and had tried to get some employment. He had been in Bristol five days, and during that time he had been to all the chemists in the city to try and get something to do. The prisoner was bound over to come up for judgment when called upon. [Evans's name does not appear on the Register.]

CHARD.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.—Last Friday, at Chard Union workhouse, a man named Mortimer, a chemist's assistant from Plymouth, made a daring attempt to commit suicide. On Thursday night he was admitted into the casual ward, and on Friday, when the porter opened the door, he found the floor covered with blood, and Mortimer lying insensible in his hammock. It was then seen that he had a wound across his head about six inches long. The master, Mr. Pullin, bound up the man's head and stopped the bleeding until the arrival of a doctor. In answer to a question, Mortimer, who is evidently insane, said that someone whispered and told him to do it, and he got up and hammered his head against the wall until he had split his skull. His injuries are so severe that it is feared they will prove fatal.

COVENTRY.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY has been made in the Charterhouse, originally a Carthusian monastery, which has recently come into the possession of Mr. W. F. Wyley. The house is undergoing repairs, and upon the paper being stripped off the interior wall an ancient painting of the Crucifixion was discovered. The age of the painting is apparently the same as that of the building itself—that is to say, it is about 450 years old. The room was originally double its present height, but after the dissolution of the monasteries, when the property came into private hands, it was converted into two storeys. So far the portion of the painting uncovered is the lower half, and it is anticipated that the upper part of the picture in the room above will yet be uncovered. In addition to this there are other pictures of later date, shown by the style of ornament, which, instead of being ancient English or Gothic, is classic or renaissance.

GLOUCESTER.

STATE OF TRADE.—From time to time these columns have contained notes regarding the state of the drug trade of Gloucester; a new aspect has recently taken place in the situation. The roaring lions have agreed to lie down with the lambs. The grocers finding, evidently, that cutting patents and proprietary articles for the purpose of influencing their general trade is not so satisfactory or as rosy as it appeared at first sight, have one by one put these bits of bait in the background. Some months since the Star Tea Company made a great window display of a large stock of patents. These have either been cleared out or relegated to a more distant sphere—they are now nowhere to be seen.

Another large firm of grocers, evidently finding no good to be got by lengthy advertisements in the local papers of patents at prices but a shade over cost, have sounded a truce, and the prices of many patents will be materially raised. It is to be hoped that this spontaneous action on the part of the grocers will be steadily adhered to by members of the drug trade.

HEREFORD.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A tacit understanding has recently been entered into between the several chemists of this city and the stores, with the view to an advance in the prices of patent and proprietary articles, and thus far the arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily, and may well be followed by the chemists of other towns.

LIVERPOOL.

DOES IT PAY?—About five years since a Liverpool chemist died, leaving a widow, a small family, and a business, which latter, if sold at the time, would have yielded between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, but having been carried on until quite recently by trustees, has now been disposed of for (it is understood) little more than half that amount. There are, no doubt, exceptional circumstances under which it is well to continue the business of a deceased chemist, but in the ordinary course of things the anxieties and responsibilities, added to the fact that the principal is gradually being consumed, justify the question, Does it pay?

THE OLD PARR CHEMICAL WORKS, which have been stopped for about ten years, are now undergoing complete demolition at the hands of Messrs. George Scott & Co., engineers, St. Helens. For something like fifty years these works were in active operation, and extensions were made until twenty acres of land were appropriated. Bad trade caused a former proprietor to close, and ultimately Messrs. Lockwood & Leith took them, and were making further building extensions when they found themselves unable to proceed. Owing to the demolition hundreds of thousands of tons of material, forming the plant and works, have been moved, some of it having been secured by local manufacturers to assist in extensions which they are making to their chemical works.

NITRATE OF SODA.—From a pecuniary point of view Liverpool is largely interested in the nitrate fields of Chili. Besides owning a large portion of the shares in the Liverpool Nitrate Company, its investors also hold considerable interests in the Primitiva, Luntaro, Tamarugal, and other companies. Commercially the interest is not so great, as no large proportion of the nitrate is landed at this port. Few people have any idea of the enormous production and demand for this article. A fortnight since on a single day no less than eleven nitrate ships arrived off Falmouth, each containing about 2,000 tons; much of this goes to the Continent, where it is used very largely as a manure for beet. It seems specially suited to root crops, but in some instances is equally efficient on grass land. About two years since it was freely used over a large field of grass and clover near this city, with the result that three crops were cut and gathered in the one season. Could not some of the chemists in agricultural districts who are complaining of bad trade extend their business by supplying nitrate of soda as a manure?

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION—The next meeting will take place on Thursday, April 11, at three o'clock in the afternoon, this time having been selected as being more convenient to chemists in the suburbs than the usual one of eight in the evening. The topics for discussion are of trade interest, viz., the Railway Rates Bill, the sale of medicated wines, and the Curriculum Bill. All chemists are invited to attend, and as there are about three hundred enumerated in the Liverpool Directory, it is hoped that the meeting will be a large one, so as to give weight to the conclusions arrived at. The wholesale trade is equally interested in the railway rates question, and should join hands in earnest with the retailers on the present occasion. The sale of medicated wines is a matter which more directly affects the retail trade, and through it the wholesale also. As patients become convalescent, and grow tired of the "regulation doses of medicine," the doctor prescribes such restoratives as coca wine,

iron and beef wine, &c., and the chemist who supplies these, not having an ordinary wine licence, is liable to penalties for so doing. If he refuses them, and they are obtained at the grocers or stores, the patient finds that there he can also obtain many things which he would otherwise get at the chemist's. This matter is of great importance, and will probably be introduced to the meeting by Mr. T. F. Abraham. The Curriculum Bill, though last, may not be least. From a business point of view it certainly has not received much attention, or excited much interest, but at the last meeting Dr. Symes stated that it was of considerable trade interest, and that it affected every chemist and druggist now in business, and not merely future generations, as may be supposed. An opportunity will no doubt be afforded him of proving this point. Those who purpose attending will do well to look through the recent numbers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, where they will find all three subjects ably dealt with.

LUTON.

THE LATE MR. PETER WOOTTON, chemist and druggist, whose death we briefly recorded last week, was buried on Tuesday last, amid remarkable manifestations of the esteem and affection of his fellow-townsmen. Nearly all the leisure hours of his active fifty years in the town had been devoted to patient and loving labours, especially on behalf of children, and when his death was announced a general feeling of appreciation of these long-continued and unselfish efforts was realised. This was manifested in a funeral which became, almost without pre-arrangement, an unusual demonstration of public sympathy. A long procession of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday school which Mr. Wootton had superintended for forty years followed the funeral car, while the Mayor and Council, the School Board, and representatives of several associations joined in this tribute of respect. The chemists of the town also formed a group by themselves in the procession. Shops were wholly or partially closed during the afternoon, and many hundreds of friendly mourners of all creeds and classes met the cortège in the cemetery. A magnificent wreath, described as a "love token," was laid on the coffin at the cemetery by a lady teacher on behalf of the Sabbath school, and the sad associations of the grave were relieved by this and some thirty other garlands, forming a picture of dazzling beauty. Among these were wreaths sent by the local associations, the Liberal Club, the Sunday School Union, Board schools in the town, Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., the representative of the division, and Mrs. Cyril Flower, and the editorial staff of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The rest were sent by private friends and relatives. A simple but impressive service was conducted by two Nonconformist ministers, and this was brought to a close by the sweet singing of Montgomery's hymn beginning, "Servant of God, well done," by the Sunday-school children, a touching conclusion to a ceremony of unfading interest to, at least, some of those present.

MANCHESTER.

A DRUGGIST'S "GROSS CARELESSNESS."—In his quarterly report on the adulteration of food and drugs, submitted to the Council of the "county borough of Salford" at its meeting last Wednesday, Mr. J. Carter Bell, the public analyst, stated that during the quarter ended March 31 he had analysed 231 samples, including 5 of drugs. One of the drugs was, or, rather, ought to have been, sulphate of zinc. The powder, however, contained nothing but oxide of zinc. This, the analyst remarked, could hardly be called an instance of adulteration, but only a case of gross carelessness on the part of the druggist.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry held its annual meeting on Tuesday night. The following were elected members of committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. J. Angell, J. Carter Bell, R. F. Carpenter, H. Grimshaw, Dr. Grossman, P. Hart, I. Levinstein, Dr. Liebmman, Sir H. E. Roscoe, Dr. Schunck, C. Truby, Dr. Watson; Professor Dixon and Mr. G. E. Davis being elected in place of Dr. Burghardt and Mr. T. Wardle, who retired. Mr. Louis Siebold submitted "Some Chemical Notes on Dye-wood Extracts and Similar Preparations."

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.—At the County Court on Monday, before Judge Jordan, Charles William Rawlins, of 69 London Road, Stoke-on-Trent, was sued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to recover a penalty of 5*l.* for keeping an open shop for the retailing and dispensing of poisons, he not being registered under the Pharmacy Act 1868, and also for a further penalty of 5*l.* for a breach of the Pharmacy Act 1852, by using, assuming, and exhibiting the name of "J. Edwards (registered by the Pharmaceutical Society)." Mr. Grainger, barrister, London, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. T. Boddam (instructed by Mr. E. Alcock) for defendant. In support of the claim for penalties it was stated that in August, 1886, the defendant purchased the business of a registered chemist and druggist named Shirley. When the transaction became known to the plaintiffs they communicated with the defendant, upon which there was a pretended transfer of the business to his step-father, John Edwards, who was a registered chemist and druggist. Subsequently Edwards died, and in reply to a communication from the Council of the Society his widow claimed the right to carry on the business as administratrix of the deceased. Mr. Grainger contended that, though the Pharmacy Act provided for the carrying on of the business of a deceased chemist by the widow, executor, or administrator, by means of a duly-qualified assistant, Mrs. Edwards was not entitled to this privilege, as the business had never been really transferred to her husband. He also urged that the Act never intended a woman to carry on such a business for the term of her natural life, but merely to allow her a reasonable time in which to dispose of it. The labels which emanated from the shop bore the name of Edwards as manager, although the defendant's name appeared on the rate-books as tenant of the premises, which are known as the West-end Drug Stores. It was proved that on February 16 a boy named Keeling called at the shop and was supplied with twopennyworth of belladonna liniment and twopennyworth of a cough mixture which contained opium. For the defence it was contended that there was a *bona-fide* transfer of the business from Rawlins to his step-father Edwards, and that since then the defendant had had nothing to do with the management of the business. The business was now managed in the interests of the widow and children of Edwards by a duly-qualified assistant. His Honour was of opinion that the business never really belonged to Edwards, and that it was being carried on by and in the interest of the defendant. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the two penalties of 5*l.* each, with costs.

IRELAND.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND (DUBLIN BRANCH).—The committee of this Association met on Friday evening, March 29, at 46 Mary Street. The members present were Mr. W. J. McNeight (in the chair), Mr. S. P. Boyd, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Jas. Hanson, Mr. Jas. McSwiney, Mr. Charles Johnston, and Mr. I. J. Dowling, honorary secretary. After the election of some members, assistants and apprentices, a letter was read from the Belfast branch, stating that urgent private affairs prevented Sir J. Haslett leaving home at present, and this had the effect of delaying the conference to which the honorary secretary had been directed to invite a deputation from them. A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Francis, London, stating that he intended placing a copy of the resolution sent him regarding railway rates before the next meeting of committee. The honorary secretary was instructed to inquire from the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society what steps they intended to take as to the reintroduction of the Bill, the terms of which were agreed to in London last December by representatives of both bodies. The letter of inquiry to be sent to the Secretary of the Belfast branch to be signed by him also. A copy of the resolution regarding railway rates was ordered to be sent to Mr. E. M. Hodgson, asking him, as a representative of the drug trade having a seat at the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, to bring the subject under the notice of the Council as soon as convenient.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

THE GROCER'S LICENCE is wanted by the London and Provincial Drug Store (Limited) for the sale of excisable liquors.

MORE CIRCULARS have come upon us. "James Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, in assuming a partnership and full control of Messrs. J. & J. Urquhart's business, recognises the need for a complete change from former methods of charging for medicines. He will in future regulate all charges upon a minimum profit on the cost of the ingredients supplied." We are to have eighteenpennyworth of chemical food for 1*s.*, and other leading articles at 25 per cent. reduction. The Aberdeen Drug Stores, which are run by Mr. George White, "qualified dispensing chemist," late of Fraserburgh, give special prominence in a circular to "dispensing physicians' prescriptions." For these "the prices charged are based, not on a certain size of bottle, but on the cost price of the ingredient. The ordinary charges for dispensing mixtures are:—For 16-oz. mixtures, 1*s.* 4*d.*; usual druggist's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 12-oz., 1*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.*; 8-oz., 10*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 6-oz., 8*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*; 4-oz., 7*d.*, 1*s.*; 2-oz., 5*d.*, 8*d.*"

EDINBURGH.

PROFESSOR BAYLEY BALFOUR is engaged on a work dealing with his favourite study—botany.

THE SENATES of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews have decided to accept, on certain conditions, the higher grade leaving certificates in Latin, Greek, and mathematics issued by the Scottish Education Department.

THEY WERE BOTH PLEASED.—Lady and gentleman in chemist's shop examining "Tucker's patent contrivance for keeping the mouth closed in sleep." He (to assistant): Do you sell many of these to husbands for their wives? Assistant (seeing lady is not relishing the joke): Yes; and we sell a good many to wives for their husbands. Lady increases her order.

DR. CARMICHAEL, clinical tutor with Professor Annaudale, has been appointed visiting medical officer to the city poor-house in room of Dr. Sinclair, recently deceased. Dr. Carmichael had a distinguished career as a student at the University, and graduated with first class honours, obtaining his M.D. degree with a gold medal and the Syme Fellowship. The appointment does not involve very arduous duties.

MANGANESE STEEL.—At a meeting of the Royal Society on Monday night Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell read a paper on the properties of manganese steel. Its composition he stated to be iron, 85 per cent.; manganese, 13.75; carbon, .85. Its characteristics were its excessive hardness, tensile strength, and power of resistance to a tearing force. It was non-magnetic, and the processes for tempering ordinary steel had quite an opposite effect on it.

DANGEROUS LINIMENTS.—A woman in the Cowgate on Monday afternoon applied internally, instead of externally, a liniment, supposed to be Sequah's oil, which she had got for rheumatism. Result, a trip to the infirmary; recovery. Another, and older, woman from the same district died in the infirmary last week from a similar accident. On Tuesday morning James Murdoch, manager of the British Public-house Company's establishment in Lady Lawson Street, was found lying dead in the shop. It is supposed that he had swallowed a poisonous liniment.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—An evening meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday, April 9, at 8.30, Mr. Wm. Gilmour, F.R.S.E., in the chair. The following is the programme:—(1) Note on "Methyl-orange," by D. B. Dott, F.I.C., F.R.S.E.; (2) "Action of Tartaric Acid on Mercuric Chloride," by D. B. Dott, F.I.C., F.R.S.E.; (3) "Liquor Calcis Saccharatus," by Charles Arthur; (4) "Glycerites of Ferrous Salts," by Charles Arthur; (5) "A Simple Arrangement for Rapid Percolation" (apparatus will be shown in operation), by Charles Arthur; (6) "The Colouring Matter of Green Euonymin" (with spectroscopic illustrations), by William Gilmour, F.R.S.E.; (7) Recent additions to the museum.

GLASGOW.

THE CURRICULUM POLICY.—To mark their disapproval of the policy of the Council in persisting with its ill-timed and inauspicious curriculum scheme, and as a practical protest against the general inaction of the Pharmaceutical Council, several of the oldest, and formerly most loyal, members of the Society here have this year flatly refused to renew their subscriptions, and, therefore, fall out of the ranks. A further number have agreed to continue their support for another year in the hope that the Council will wake up.

GLASGOW CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION (ASSISTANTS' SECTION).—The last meeting of the session was held on Thursday evening, March 28, Mr. McKenzie in the chair. A lecture was delivered on "The Chemistry of Food" by Mr. A. Kerr Chalmers, who gave a clear and telling exposition of the chemical composition and physiological action of various staple food-stuffs, illustrating the subject with diagrams and some effective experiments. Thereafter, on certain business topics coming up for discussion, the Secretary (Mr. Chalmers) briefly explained the conditions under which the present series of meetings had been organised. He and some other assistants, who felt that it was discreditable to the trade in Glasgow that it should have no sort of representative Society, had resolved, as a preliminary experiment, to arrange for a few meetings in the hope that these would lead to the establishment of the Association on a permanent footing. He was glad to say that the results had been highly satisfactory, and the only question now before them was that of deciding the best course to be taken under the circumstances. After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed to appoint a provisional committee to make all necessary arrangements for the reconstruction of the Association, and prepare a syllabus for next winter. The following gentlemen consented to act, viz.: Messrs. Chalmers (convener), J. McDonald, — McDonald, Gilmour, and Robb.

Obituary.

DUNLOP.—At his residence in Blairgowrie, on March 26, Mr. James Buchanan Dunlop, chemist and druggist. Mr. Dunlop was for many years manager to Messrs. Gardner & Ainslie, Edinburgh, and was at one time in the laboratory of the Apothecaries' Hall, London. About two years ago he bought a business in Blairgowrie, in the hope that the genial air of that locality would relieve the pulmonary affection from which he had long suffered. Mr. Dunlop, who was about 40 years of age, was well known in Edinburgh, and the respect for him by his fellows was shown by his appointment to the presidency of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association for a term.

EVANS.—The sudden death on March 17, at the age of 58, is announced of Mr. John Henry Evans, of Messrs. Wing & Evans, importers of chemicals, of New York. The deceased gentleman had for years been a conspicuous figure in the New York heavy chemical trade. He began his business career in 1847 as a clerk in a New York drug store, establishing himself in the chemical brokerage business ten years later. In 1860 he formed a partnership with Mr. John D. Wing, under the style of Wing & Evans, and to that business he devoted his energies the remainder of his life. Mr. Evans was also vice-president of the Enoch Morgan Sons Company of New York, and treasurer of the Warsaw Salt Company, of Syracuse, New York.

HAINES.—At Scarborough, on the morning of April 2, of pulmonary hæmorrhage, after a very short illness, Edwin F. Haines, for more than ten years assistant with Mr. F. Foster, dispensing chemist, Scarborough.

PAYNE.—On March 26, suddenly, Mr. Ebenezer S. Payne, chemist and druggist, of 6 Crimbles Street, Leeds. Aged 44.

WILLIAMS.—Charles James Blasius Williams, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, a Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and the author of several standard medical works, died at Cannes last week from congestion of the lungs. He was in his 84th year.

WRIGHT.—At Rose Mount, Burton-on-Trent, on March 31, Mr. William Wright, chemist and druggist. Aged 78.

News.

A PAPER, entitled "The Iodine Absorption Equivalent of Essential Oils," by Mr. R. H. Davies, F.I.C., F.C.S., will be read at the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday next.

A CHILD of three months, the daughter of a solicitor, died at Seacombe on Friday (March 29) from an overdose of soothing syrup.

THE STATUE of the great French physicist and chemist, Gay-Lussac, to be erected at Limoges, is to be "sculpted" by M. Millet, who expects to be able to exhibit it at the Salon next year.

BOYRIL, LIMITED.—It is reported that the shares in this company have been well taken up; so much so that the holders of 20,500 shares, that is 500 more than were offered to the public, are said to be making an attempt to "corner" the shares.

LIQUID AMMONIA was taken by a painter in Oldham instead of rum. The caustic liquid caused extensive inflammation of the œsophagus, so that tracheotomy was necessary, but it failed to avert the fatal issue. At the inquest it was stated that there had been a label on the bottle until about a fortnight ago, when it came off through its being used for domestic purposes. The painter had been working in the house, and should not have touched the bottle.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The arrangements for the Newcastle meeting are proceeding satisfactorily, and the presidents of the various sections have been arranged as follows:—Mathematical and physical science, Captain W. de W. Abney, F.R.S.; chemical science, Sir I. Lowthian Bell, F.R.S.; geology, Professor James Geikie, F.R.S.; biology, Professor J. S. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S.; geography, Colonel Sir Francis de Winton; economic science and statistics, Professor F. Y. Edgeworth; mechanical science, Mr. William Anderson; and anthropology, Professor Sir W. Turner, F.R.S. The first general meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 11, at 8 P.M.

AN INQUEST has been held at Ealing regarding the death of Winifred (2), the daughter of Mr. R. W. Chedale, a local schoolmaster, formerly secretary of the Ealing Microscopical Society. From the evidence it appears that in the course of cleaning, a jar of caustic potash had been removed from a shelf, the child got hold of a piece of this and ate some of it, the result being intense injury to the mucous membrane, and subsequent death from spasm of the glottis. Dr. J. E. Ruck, who had been called in, had done everything in his power to relieve the little sufferer. The coroner and the jury commented at some length on the danger of leaving poisonous articles within the reach of children.

THE BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC.—The committee who are working to secure a polytechnic for Battersea have received a cheque for 100*l.* from the Morgan Crucible Company, and 500*l.*, being 100*l.* from each of the following gentlemen:—Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., Messrs. E. V. Morgan, S. V. Morgan, W. V. Morgan, and Major W. V. Morgan. Mr. Morgan, M.P., has written to the secretary of the committee to say that his brothers and himself will contribute a further sum of 1,500*l.* towards the endowment fund immediately the 60,000*l.*, which is deemed necessary to complete the scheme, is subscribed. Price's Candle Company have sent a cheque for 250*l.*

AN APPARENTLY INSPIRED ARTICLE appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of March 29, regarding the British Medical Association and its *Journal*. Some members of the association, who appear to be extremely anxious to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs," have been memorialising the council regarding the *Journal*, and the writer of the article in question seems to be in entire sympathy with them. "Many eminent medical men have withdrawn," he says, "from the association since the publication of the [Bergmann] 'script,' and the opinion is generally held that unless the matter in dispute is satisfactorily adjusted numerous other resignations will speedily follow, and the association will lose in prestige and popularity."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THERE was practically nothing for the Council to do on Wednesday, but seventeen members turned up to do it. The absentees were Messrs. Evans, Gostling, Symes, and Watt. Our representative entered the council-room at 11.18 A.M., and left at 12.25 P.M. Twenty of the sixty-seven minutes were spent in committee regarding a few trifling matters, and during the remainder of the time the Secretary's voice was principally heard as he read the different reports. Seven members (five of them from the provinces) did not utter a syllable while our representative was present, and of the rest the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Allen were the only ones who pretended to make speeches. This shows how unimportant the meeting was. Probably something of interest to the trade was discussed upon the report of the General Purposes Committee, but we are not allowed to be present at this stage of the proceedings.

After the minutes had been approved of, the President intimated receipt of a letter of thanks from the brother of the late Mr. John Williams, in which it was stated that Mr. Williams had left 100*l.* to the Benevolent Fund, and the writer of the letter added that he would continue Mr. Williams's annual subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to it—in *memoriam*. Following this the formality of electing persons members, &c., of the Society was gone through. Then the Secretary read the following

NOMINATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL.

There are fourteen vacancies, and for them thirty-eight persons had been nominated. The following seventeen agreed to go forward to the poll:—

Abraham, A. C., Liverpool.
Allen, C. B., London, N.W.
Bottle, Alex., Dover.
Broad, J. M., London, N.
Eutt, E. N., London, W.
Carteighe, M., London, W.
Cross, W. G., Shrewsbury.
Greenish, Thomas, London, N.W.
Hills, Walter, London, W.

Leigh, Marshall, Brighton.
Martin, N. H., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Martindale, W., London, W.
Newsholme, G. T. W., Sheffield.
Nichol, A., Carlisle.
Schacht, G. F., Clifton.
Southall, Alfd., Birmingham.
Watt, James, Haddington, N.B.

The following twenty-one gentlemen were not desirous to accept office:—

Barnes, J. B., London, W.
Batenan, T. H., London, N.W.
Beuger, F. B., Manchester.
Davenport, H., London, W.C.
Fitch, R. O., London, E.
Gilmour, W., Edinburgh.
Gulliver, W., London, S.W.
Harrison, J., Sunderland.
Hopkin, W. K., London, N.W.
Hugill, J. H., London, E.C.
Mann, G. F., London, E.C.

Marston, J. J., London, E.C.
Probyn, Clifford, London, W.
Reynolds, Richard, Leeds.
Savage, W. D., Brighton.
Savory, A. L., London, W.
Squire, P. W., London, W.
Watts, J. N., London, W.
Williams, F. H., London, N.W.
Wootton, A. C., London, E.C.
Young, R. F., New Barnet.

AUDITORS.

Six were nominated, five accepting, viz.:—

Hopkin, W. K. (late of Hopkin & Williams).
Lescher, P. H. (Evans, Lescher & Webb).

Stacey, S. L. (Corbyn & Stacey).
Watts, W. M. (Battley & Watts).
Umney, Chas. (Wright, Layman & Umney).

Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson (Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke), owing to continued ill-health, did not desire to act longer. Mr. Umney, therefore, takes his place.

RESIGNATION OF DR. SYMES.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Dr. Symes, of Liverpool, resigning his seat at the Council. His reasons for this were that the growing demands of his business did not permit him to give that attention to the Society's affairs which he would like to give, and the rapid travelling in all

weathers was too great a strain upon his health. He thought it right, therefore, that he should after ten years' service give place to some one else. In moving that the Council should express its regret at Dr. Symes's resignation, and thank him for his services, the President said that the resignation had come as a surprise to him. Dr. Symes was a very active man, with plenty of work of his own to do, and like all such men, he had devoted himself to the Society with great zeal and sacrifice to himself. They were very sorry to lose Dr. Symes, and wished him all success and happiness. The experience which he had gained at that table would enable him to render good service to the Society outside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT briefly seconded the motion, remarking that all would regret the loss of Dr. Symes's services, but he would say, as he had said when Mr. Woolley resigned, that he hoped he would at some future time come back to adorn the Council table.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and before proceeding with the next business the President said that the nominations showed that another member of the Council (Mr. Savage) was retiring, but this was not the time to say anything in regard to that, especially in Mr. Savage's presence. At the next meeting the Council would appoint a person to take the place of Dr. Symes, who had had another year to serve.

A NEW CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The SECRETARY intimated that he had received a statutory declaration from James Mordaunt Buckley, The Elms, Dean Road, Willesden Green, to the effect that he had been in business before 1868 as a chemist and druggist, and he had accordingly placed his name on the register of chemists and druggists. Inquiries showed that Mr. Buckley's declaration was correct. He had been in business in Oxford Street, Manchester.

FINANCE.

An uninteresting report was sent up by the committee, and every member was supplied with a copy of the statement for the first time. The receipts during the month had been larger on account of examination fees and subscriptions. With a balance in hand of 1,867*l.*, the committee recommended payments amounting to 2,448*l.*, these including printing, rents, taxes, salaries (monthly and quarterly), 288*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for printing the Calendar and register, a vote of 800*l.* to the office for current expenses, and one of 200*l.* to Edinburgh.

The PRESIDENT made his usual comments regarding this report, and explained one or two items. He seemed to be pleased with the way in which the subscriptions are coming in for the benevolent fund, mentioning again Mr. Williams's legacy and a donation of 50*l.* from Mr. Charles Wheeley Lea, of Worcester (Lea & Perrins). It was cheering, he said of the latter, that when their old members left the calling they still remembered the benevolent objects of this fund.

The auditors' report having been placed on the table, the Secretary read the report of the

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE.

Seven cases had been considered; one of these was deferred, three were refused relief, two received grants of 5*l.* each, and one a grant of 10*l.*

Mr. BOTTLE (Vice-President), in moving the adoption of the report, mentioned that one of the cases refused was a man who had been forty years out of the trade. The committee thought that the fund was not intended for such persons. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT wished to make a personal explanation. He is always receiving letters from subscribers to the fund regarding particular applications for relief. Generally, the complaint is that the committee give paltry grants. Now, the fact is, that the committee have to give in proportion to the amount of money they have to spend. The money is derived from interest on investments and subscriptions. The whole of the interest and the greater part of the subscriptions are spent in providing over fifty annuities of 30*l.* and 35*l.* each. What remained was spent in giving casual relief, and here, as in the case of annuities, the object of the committee was to afford relief to as many poor people as possible, and they would be glad to give more largely than they did, but they must receive a larger measure of support from the

trade than they now received before they could do so. (Hear, hear.)

The quarterly payments to the annuitants were directed to be made.

NO CONVERSAZIONE THIS YEAR,

so the Library, &c., Committee had resolved; and the President explained that there was a hope that next year they would be able to hold a conversazione in their own premises and to have ladies present. They all knew that ladies liked a squeeze. (Great laughter.) They must not misconstrue his meaning; he meant that they enjoyed a crowded place; but the difficulties regarding the entrances to the buildings were at present insurmountable. They would not be next year. (Hear, hear.)

THE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

This report also contained a reference to the meeting of divisional secretaries which took place a few weeks ago. The President spoke about the matter as "a great source of gratification" to him, and he hoped that they would be able to arrange such meetings more frequently in future. They would do good to the Society. The secretaries got into touch with them, learnt the nature of the work done, and proposals and developments in regard to legislation and education matters, while they brought to the Council the feelings of the districts in which they resided. He desired to thank the secretaries on behalf of the Council for their attendance.

Mr. ALLEN seconded this proposal, and spoke in an equally enthusiastic manner regarding the success of the meeting. He knew that friendships had been formed at the meeting which would be lifelong. Then there was the fact that these divisional secretaries would be of immense assistance to Mr. Bremridge in giving him information.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The London committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Statistics, which will be held in London in 1891, invited the Council to appoint two of its number to assist them in carrying out the arrangements. This the Library Committee will consider.

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, through its secretary, called upon the Council to do something in regard to the dubious position which chemists are in on account of the Inland Revenue authorities demanding a bond from those who make methylated liniments. The President said that this letter was dated April 1, and he would inform the secretary of the association that the Inland Revenue authorities had made the desired concession before that date. Thereupon some one desired the flag to be raised, and for a quarter of an hour in committee the Council conversed regarding methylated liniments, the patent medicine question, and the sale of medicated wines. Regarding this, by far the most interesting part of the day's proceedings, our book is closed.

WAKING UP.

Since last meeting, said Mr. CARTEIGHE, the President of the Board of Trade had extended the time for receiving objections to the new railway rates, and he thought it would be advisable for them to ask the Law and Parliamentary Committee whether anything could be done to assist the members. At last meeting he had only time to draft a letter, but now they had until June to do something more forcible.

Mr. RICHARDSON concurred. The matter was one of great importance to country chemists, and he hoped that they would send in a protest.

The Council then took up the General Purposes Committee's report, and this was all the business.

THE original eau de Cologne is made from a recipe which, according to a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, has been known only to ten people since it was discovered nearly two hundred years ago. The written copy of it is kept in a crystal goblet, under triple locks, in the room in which the essential oils are mixed. The casks in which the perfume is kept are made of cedar wood from Lebanon, which is stronger than any other and does not smell. More than 2,000,000 bottles are sold annually, and of these 150,000 go to one house in London.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

IT seemed on Monday night when Mr. David Howard called upon the secretary to read the minutes that Professor Percy Frankland was to have his long and wearisome journey from Dundee for next to nothing. Less than a dozen members were present, none greatly interested in "The Action of Water on Lead." Dr. Frankland sat solitary at the north end of the front bench, Mr. Thomas Christy's massive form behind him; Mr. Crowdace gave a kind of fatherly tone to the meeting by taking up his usual position on the front bench; there was a figure here and there right back to the gloom of the top benches, and the air generally was depressed. A gentleman tried to thrash more life into the technical education question by calling upon the chairman to ask "Dr. Roscoe" to come to the meeting and tell them all about it. "But we are tired of it," said Mr. Christy, and "everybody had enough last meeting." So thought the chairman, and after another attempt, amidst cries of "Chair," to force his point, the critic subsided. Meanwhile Dr. Thomas Stevenson had dropped in, closely followed by Mr. A. H. Allen, then Mr. George Haller, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Bernard Dyer, and others, until there was quite a respectable audience. Professor Frankland was called upon to read his paper on

THE ACTION OF WATER ON LEAD.

It was a long one, full of figures and detail, most of which we shall not refer to. A series of experiments, extending over many months, were the basis of it. These were begun in London and continued in Dundee, with the assistance of Mr. Frew, a student of the Dundee University College. The current of lead-poisoning which has passed through northern towns—Bradford, Huddersfield, and Sheffield—is a matter of common knowledge. Now it happens that the water-supply of Huddersfield (taking that as typical) comes from two sources, and is separately stored. In No. 1 reservoir we have the upland waters, from moor and fell; in No. 2 we have water which comes from a colliery district. It was found that No. 1 was a very soft water, it possessed no temporary hardness, just a few degrees of permanent hardness, and 7.8 parts of solids per 100,000. It dissolved lead with great readiness. "No. 2 water also showed no temporary hardness, but the permanent amounted to 7.1 degrees, and the total solids 13.4 parts per 100,000. This water did not dissolve lead easily, and, strange to say, all the cases of lead-poisoning in the district occurred in those houses only which were supplied with No. 1 water. Professor Frankland proceeded to describe his experiments and their results, which, briefly stated, were as follows:—Pieces of ordinary lead-piping, 2 feet long, were used. New pipe was washed out with caustic soda and water, and old pipe was also used, two sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, of both being taken. In these pipes the water was kept sometime. No. 2 water was found to have no effect on the new lead pipes, but on the old it had. No. 1 water kept in both new and old pipes dissolved lead, and, strange to say, the quantity of lead yielded by the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe was more than double what the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gave up. It was also found that the water collected in February, April, and June differed in regard to action on lead. After getting useful data from these experiments, Dr. Frankland proceeded to see what would prevent the water taking up lead. Filtration through chalk would not do it; agitation with calc. carb. precip. had a little influence, but the only thing which effectually prevented it was carbonate of soda—5 parts per 100,000 brought the lead down to a safe amount, and 10 parts "completely suspended or greatly reduced the activity" of the water towards lead. It has been said that alkali waters have a powerful action upon lead, but this is apparently wrong. Then the effect of heat was tried, also of lime, the latter actually increasing the amount of lead, especially in the old pipes. Phosphate of soda, contrary to expectations, did not wholly retard the action of the water. Next came a passage in which Dr. Frankland referred to the investigations on the subject by Crookes, Odling, and Tidy. These chemists came to the conclusion that the reason why a water dissolves lead is because it does not contain enough silica, and they recommended filtration through

a bed of sand, limestone, and flint. Dr. Frankland could not from his first experiments quite corroborate this, but in the long run he found that No. 1 water did dissolve some silica in passing through the filter, and had to a large extent lost its property of dissolving lead. The part of the investigation in which the professor had been assisted by Mr. Frew was the influence of pressure. It is evident that the domestic water-supply is always under increased pressure, hence the necessity for this part of the investigation. The result of a careful inquiry was as follows:

1. Increased pressure increases or decreases the tendency to dissolve lead according to the composition of the water.
2. Oxygen waters generally decrease.
3. Carbonic acid gas waters generally increase, and
4. Water under pressure dissolves a little silica, and consequently less lead.

DISCUSSION.

The latter part of the paper was listened to with some impatience, probably owing to the length to which it had gone, and because it had so far contained no reference to the mysterious acid which other analysts have found in waters which dissolve lead; so when Dr. Frankland sat down the experts who were present exchanged knowing looks and otherwise indicated their surprise. The Chairman briefly complimented the author, and Dr. Thomas Stevenson followed suit, but, he asked, did the No. 1 water contain free acid? If it did the soda would, of course, neutralise it. He agreed with the conclusions regarding the silica, but he could not agree that a pipe washed with soda solution and water allowed to run through it for two hours was "a new pipe." It was certain to become corroded. He thought Dr. Frankland should have been a little more definite regarding the acidity, but this was a point upon which Mr. Allen would no doubt speak—and that he did to some effect, laughter occasionally following his remarks. "Was the water No. 1 acid?" he asked. "Practically neutral," Dr. Frankland replied. But this did not satisfy Mr. Allen. He said that any statement of this kind ought to be based on careful experiment. It would not do to test the water by sticking a piece of blue litmus-paper into it, as Dr. Tidy recommended; there must be careful evaporation under proper conditions, and, testing in this way, he had found the Sheffield water which dissolved lead to be acid. What the acid was he could not say, but half a grain of lactic acid per gallon was sufficient to dissolve a grain of lead, and that was more than enough in a domestic water to clear off the inhabitants of a whole neighbourhood from lead-poisoning. A great deal of what Dr. Frankland had done in this paper had been done by Dr. Sinclair White and himself. He referred in detail to this and other points regarding the way that the lead-pipe should be used in the experiments. The upshot of the whole thing was that acid waters dissolve lead, neutral waters do not. Dr. Frankland, in replying, said of course he knew all about Mr. Allen's ideas regarding acid, and did not agree with them. The waters he had examined appeared to be practically neutral.

A few more comments such as this constituted the reply, and the speaker gave place to Messrs. Cross and Bevan, who were to have read a paper on "The Economy of Caustic Soda," but the Chairman intimated that, owing to the lateness of the hour, it would be taken as read, and the discussion upon it would come off at the next meeting. Mr. Cross briefly explained that the paper showed that the purer the caustic soda was the better did it effect its purpose, and that impurities had a decidedly baneful influence. A short communication from Mr. Kingzett regarding "salufer" brought the proceedings to a close.

DEADENING THE NERVES OF TEETH.—Dr. Shattuck's plan is to put some arsenious acid into an ounce vial and pour a little more creosote on it than will cover it. When you wish to use the paste, tip the bottle so that you can reach the arsenic, and apply directly to the pulp; or you may take a pellet of cotton and apply that way. The paste is ready for immediate use, and will stop the most violent toothache in about five minutes. The addition of other drugs he regards as a detriment to the paste; but we may add that it should be used with caution.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

INULIN, in large quantities, has been found in artichoke heads by M. L. Daniel. He also detected it in the unblown flower-heads of other plants of the Compositæ family, and thinks it is there as plant-food in store for further development.

DEATH OF DR. F. C. DONDEERS—At the Academy of Sciences's sitting of April 1 Secretary Bertrand announced the death of the celebrated ophthalmologist of Utrecht. He was, since 1873, a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine, and since 1879 of the Academy of Sciences.

THE INTERNE PHARMACISTS have received official notice that on May 13 the annual competition for prizes will be held in the Assistance Publique Amphitheatre, 3 Avenue Victoria. So pressing is the invitation that the administration will not take "no" for an answer. All internes in hospitals and asylums are expected to come, and if they do not—woe to them.

MORE MONEY FOR THE ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.—By the death of the last shareholder the funds of the celebrated *Tontine Lafarge*, started a century since, have become the property of the State. The two last representatives of the tontine subscribers and beneficiaries were M. Godin, who died last month, and the centenarian lady botanist, noticed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* at the time, who died last year. Both were of opinion that the amount, about 30 million francs, should go to the Paris Assistance Publique, and it seems likely such will be the disposition of the money.

NATIVELE, CLAUDE-ADOLPHE, died on March 25, at Bourg-la-Reine, near Paris, aged 77. M. Nativele graduated as a pharmacist of the first class in 1841, and kept a pharmacy in Paris. At the same time he pursued chemical researches and discovered eucine in blessed thistle and crystallised menyanthine in water-trefoil. But he is chiefly known for his discovery of crystallised digitalin, for which, in 1871, the Academy of Medicine awarded him the Orfila prize. For a good while M. Nativele had retired from business, and was leading a very secluded life.

THE NEW PHARMACY AGRÉGÉS.—The results of the recent competition for college fellowship (*agrégation*) have been officially published. They are as follows:—For Paris, MM. Gautier, physics; Leidié and Béhal, chemistry and toxicology; for Nancy, M. Klobb, chemistry and toxicology. By ministerial order MM. Gautier and Leidié will officiate for ten years, and MM. Béhal and Klobb for five years. An "agrégé" is much like a fellow in English universities, although there are some differences. He is a sort of professor *in partibus*, entitled during his term of office to regular emoluments; examining candidates, delivering supplementary lectures, replacing absent professors, &c. But he is not provided with a permanent chair, and may never get one.

M. HENRI CHEVREUL, son of M. Chevreul, the centenarian chemist, died on March 27 of diabetes, at the age of 69. He was deeply attached to his father, whom he accompanied in the exercise which he took, and whom he watched and tended with filial devotion. The old man's life now hangs by so slender a thread that his friends fear to tell him of his bereavement. Henri has gone into the country, say they. Great though his age is, Chevreul continues to enjoy wonderful health. He frequently takes a drive to see the progress of the Eiffel Tower, in the construction of which he has always shown special interest. Madame Gros, his housekeeper, who has been in his service forty-five years, accompanies him on these occasions. Isoline Lapaire, cook, who had been in his employment since 1862, died a short time ago, and her death has also been concealed from him.

THE THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA CONGRESS.—At the international meeting to be held from August 1 to August 5, as was announced by *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, several questions interesting pharmacists will come up for consideration. The following, among others more strictly medical, have been set down for general dis-

cussion. Heart tonics: their nature, special action, relative value of the plants, and their active principles, alkaloids, and glucosides (digitalis and strophanthus are here aimed at, but the question seems to be scarcely ripe at present); Dr. Bucquoy, reporter. New drugs of vegetable origin recently introduced in therapeutics; Professor Planchon, reporter. Unification of the weights and measures used in formulas; usefulness of an international Pharmacopœia; Professor Shaer, of Zurich, reporter. It may be mentioned that all physicians, pharmacists, and veterinarians may become members on sending their adhesion and 10f. to Dr. Bardet, secretary-general adjunct of the organisation committee. An exhibition of the simple drugs which are to be the subject of discussions will be made by MM. Adrian and Blondel in one of the halls where the congress is to meet.

THE JURY ON REWARDS FOR EXHIBITORS.—By a Presidential decree, issued on March 28, the arrangements for awarding the prizes have been officially prescribed. The following are the main lines:—(1) There will be eighty-five special juries, corresponding to the same number of classes in exhibits. (2) In each the jurymen will be, as regards numbers and nationality, as nearly as possible proportional to the number and importance of exhibits, but they shall not exceed 900 all told. (3) In addition, there shall be alternative jurymen (*suppléants*), not to exceed 300. (4) French jurymen shall be taken from academies, State bodies, and selected from among persons having obtained rewards at the London, Vienna, Philadelphia, Sydney, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, and Brussels exhibitions. (5) Alternative jurymen shall act only in the absence of their principals. (6) French jurymen shall be hereafter appointed by Presidential decree, and the foreign by their own national committees, but all selections shall be completed before May 5. (7) Certain juries (Classes VI. to IX.) shall be allowed to employ experts. (8) Exhibitors who consent to sit on juries shall be debarred from competing for prizes. (9) The rewards shall be classified in the following order, viz., grand prize, gold medal and diploma, silver medal, bronze medal, honourable mention. (10) The work of juries must be completed by September 1; exception is made for groups 7, 8, and 9. (11) The solemn distribution of prizes shall take place in September. (12) An official list of awards shall be published. (13) The general manager (*directeur-général de l'exploitation*) of the exhibition, assisted by his chiefs of service, is hereby charged with the duty of preparing and directing the work of juries, receiving observations and complaints, and enforcing the rules. (14-15) Each special jury shall commence on June 1 to elect officers and organise; the president and the vice-president must be of different nationalities, one of the two being French and the other foreign. (16) The decisions of the special juries shall be handed for revision to group juries, composed of all the presidents and vice presidents of each group, who shall, by August 15, hand their final decision to the general manager. (17) Lastly, a superior jury shall meet on August 20, review the group juries' decisions, and determine the number and apportionment of prizes. (23 to 28) relate to groups 7, 8, and 9, pertaining to social economy, and regulate the procedure.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

THE regular monthly meeting was held on April 3 in the Salle des Actes as usual, with all the officers at their posts, and a good attendance of members.

M. Guinochet, of the committee on membership, having resigned, President Bouchardat appointed in his place M. Grimbart.

M. Crinon read a rather lengthy communication from M. Benoit, of Joigny, a corresponding member, which contained some good ideas among a number of statements and conclusions open to discussion. He thought the Society of Pharmacy had done good work in 1877 when it published a list of formulas for new remedies, and suggested that something of the sort would be very useful now, as many new preparations have made their appearance. And as it is likely such will continue to be the case, the formulary in question should be revised annually.

M. Portes was of opinion that a work of the kind should be undertaken by the Society. A Pharmacopœia is not

sufficient, because it can only consider recognised and standard preparations. But there are many remedies, more or less evanescent, for which we have at times considerable demand, and it is for these that uniform formulas are desirable, if not necessary. The Society should in this respect imitate the American Pharmaceutical Association. He had in his hands the excellent "National Formulary" published by them, and at the next meeting proposed to give a full account and criticism of the volume.

In consequence, no action was taken respecting the suggestions made by M. Benoit, but the subject is to come up in May for consideration.

M. Leconte called attention to an interesting seaside plant, at one time much used, but now unjustly neglected, namely, the "Cakile," *Eruca maritima*. The plant grows abundantly on the shore near Berck-sur-Mer, and as it possesses powerful antiscorbutic properties, Dr. Cazin, of the asylum there, has employed it with success in the treatment of scrofulous children under his care. When chewed the eruca has the taste of a cruciferous plant, nearly as strong as horse-radish or mustard. It contains a volatile oil, holding sulphur among its constituents, and may be treated pharmaceutically like similar plants. Several handsome preparations of eruca were exhibited by M. Leconte.

M. Vigier alluded to a dispensing difficulty likely to confront his brother pharmacists, as the formula appears to be now in favour with the medical profession. It is as follows:—

	Grammes
Vaselin	30
Oxide of zinc	4
Glycerine	5
Gum tragacanth	5
Mix. For external application.	

If the directions are followed a lumpy mixture, unfit for use, is the result; but by adding 10 grammes of water to the tragacanth a muilage of proper consistency is obtained, which forms, with the other ingredients, a smooth ointment, easily spread on muslin, according to the ideas of physicians who follow Unna's indications.

M. Morellet spoke of hot glycerine as a convenient menstruum for devulcanising rubber. It will not do for those very hard sorts, containing almost as much sulphur as rubber, but it will answer for the softer materials, such as tubes, bands, &c., and so thoroughly remove the sulphur that the rubber will become soluble in benzole, and will weld with itself again, &c. Only one precaution is necessary. The glycerine must be previously heated to about 200° C., and the rubber at once dipped into it. When, on the contrary, the two are gradually heated together, the rubber is made harder than before, and not desulphurised. M. Marc Boymond remarked he had already noticed that warm glycerine softens vulcanised rubber-corks. Owing to this action he had been obliged in some apparatus to replace rubber by cork stoppers, an observation confirming M. Morellet's communication.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

AN exhibition of appliances used for the prevention of accidents will be held here next summer. It is likely to be a great success.

FLUID EXTRACTS are coming more and more into fashion in Germany. Physicians begin to like this kind of medication, and manufacturers of patent medicines adopt them as well. Some have, as recently reported, introduced fluid extract of horse-chestnut, and others are now preparing tablets containing fluid extract of senega flavoured with small quantities of anise.

PRESCRIPTION TARIFF IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.—This province has now an official prescription tariff of its own, which does away with the former confusion existing with regard to the question of charges for prescriptions. The tariff is similar to the Prussian one. No doubt the new institution will lead to more uniformity and equality of the business transactions of our Alsatian confrères.

THE APOTHEKER VEREIN.—At the last conference of the German Apotheker Verein, held in Berlin, it was decided

that the next meeting should take place in Würzburg. This decision was arrived at in consequence of the invitation by Dr. Unger, of Würzburg. His town colleagues, not having been asked their consent, felt jealous, and practically refused to receive the Apotheker Verein within their walls, arguing that the friendly relations between the members in Würzburg were not such as would favour the meeting being held in their town. They would, therefore, not take part in the preparations nor in the meeting itself. It will be remembered that last year also another place was originally selected for the conference, and that only at a late hour and on its own account the committee decided upon Berlin. Würzburg having shown such resolute disinclination, the conference for this year has been transferred to Mayence.

PHARMACEUTICAL STATISTICS.—The Imperial Health Office has just published a highly-interesting book containing important pharmaceutical statistics. The number of chemists' businesses in the German Empire on April 1, 1887, amounted to 4,680, including 133 branch establishments. In the year 1876 the number was 4,416, including 114 branch businesses. The increase which took place during a course of eleven years, therefore, amounted to only 6 per cent., while the population of Germany during the same period showed an increase of 9.7 per cent. The average proportion of chemists' businesses to the number of inhabitants was 1 chemist's shop to 10,012 inhabitants on a gross average, 1 to 11,322 in the small communities, 1 to 6,306 in the communities of medium size, and 1 to 9,757 in the large communities. The number of assistants employed by German chemists is shown in the following table: 27.1 per cent. businesses had no assistants, 40.8 per cent. had one, 19.6 per cent. had two, 7.1 per cent. had three, 3.9 per cent. had four, and 1.7 per cent. five or more. It shows that one-fourth of the chemists carry on their work without any assistance whatever, one-third employ two or three assistants, and the remainder employ only one. Of every 100 chemists fully qualified by State examinations 26 were assistants and 74 were proprietors, tenants or managers. 44.7 per cent. of all assistants had already obtained their full qualifications.

LANOLIN AND ANTISEPTICS.—Over a year ago Dr. Gottstein, of Berlin, made the important discovery that, while all glycerine fats decompose easily, and when decomposed contain a great number of micro-organisms, lanolin alone does not decompose. He found that micro-organisms placed in lanolin die after a short time from want of nutrient material. Lanolin, therefore, represents a completely antiseptic and sterile substance, and, brought into contact with wounds, it prevents the intrusion of any germs. Professor Koch experimentally proved that even the most powerful antiseptics—such as carbolic and salicylic acids, naphthol, perchloride of mercury, &c.—entirely lose their disinfecting properties when mixed with glycerine fat or with vaseline. Lanolin follows nearly the same rule with the one exception, viz. lanolin with perchloride of mercury, which proves as efficacious as the aqueous solution of perchloride, which nowadays is the antiseptic *par excellence*. Such are the results of Gottstein's latest publications in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*. His observations are all the more important as now the physician is enabled to prescribe an ointment which will successfully combat microbes. A much more general and extensive use of lanolin will naturally be the consequence.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re GEORGE EDWARD INGER, of Melbourne Road, Leicester, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor formerly carried on business at 7 High Street, Nottingham. The first meeting was called for Thursday, March 28, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Friar Lane, but as the debtor had already been adjudged a bankrupt, none of the creditors were present. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 275*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and assets *nil*. The bankrupt attributed his insolvency to the fact that a distress for rent was put in by his landlord at Nottingham last July. He considered that his stock and effects were then worth more than enough at a fair valuation to have paid all his

debts, but they only realised half their value at the sale. According to the observations of the Official Receiver, the receiving order was made upon the petition of the debtor, who started in business in Nottingham with a capital of 500*l.* about sixteen years ago, when he joined Mr. J. F. Mayfield of that town, who was then carrying on business as a chemist and druggist. This partnership was dissolved in 1882, when Mr. Mayfield was paid 200*l.* upon going out, the business being taken over by Inger, who in 1884 filed a petition in the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court, and paid a composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound. Since that time the debtor's turnover had been much smaller, and it is probable that the profits since 1884 have not been sufficient to pay expenses. The sale under the distress for rent mentioned by the debtor realised about 250*l.*, 60*l.* of which was retained by the landlord for rent, and 150*l.* applied to the payment of a sum due upon a bill of sale which had been given by the debtor to enable him to raise money for the payment of his composition in 1884. The debtor says he can furnish an account showing in what way the balance was disposed of. The book-debts, which amounted to 27*l.* only, were sold to a debt-collector for 13*l.* Nearly all the liabilities are in respect of goods supplied while the debtor was in business at Nottingham. The debtor does not intend to make any offer of composition. He is now in a situation in Leicester as a druggist's assistant. The principal creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Southall Bros., wholesale chemists, Birmingham ..	17	19	0
Braham, E. J., Birmingham	11	15	3
Langton, Edden & Co., Upper Thames Street, E.C. .	21	7	7
Duncan, W. A., Southport	17	10	5
Fletcher, G., Ebor Glass Works, York	13	14	4
Pilcher & Co., Morgan Lane, Tooty Street	12	13	1
Simpson, —, Nottingham	11	0	0
Grossmith & Co., 85 Newgate Street, E.C.	9	2	6
Hannam & Co., 9 Clapham Road, Islington, N. .	9	9	6
Kellen, —, Manchester	8	1	0
Schlaz & Co., 33 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	6	2	7

REALISING AN ESTATE.

FROM the final statement *in re* Mr. Charles Henry Ridley, chemist and druggist, Maidstone, we gather some instructive details, indicating the profitable character of bankruptcy proceedings. The document shows that furniture estimated to realise 100*l.* was disposed of for 45*l.*, and book debts which ought to have brought in 84*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* only produced 2*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* This, with a half-share in the business of Ridley & Co. at 103*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, brought the total assets up to 151*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Out of this total the Official Receiver's, Board of Trade, and Court fees were 42*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, the auctioneers' taxed costs 10*l.* 10*s.*, the solicitors' taxed costs 9*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, whilst the other outlay, such as shorthand writers' costs, stamps, stationery, printing, advertising, collecting, and travelling by officials amounted to another 22*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, whilst the trustee's remuneration as voted by the committee of inspection on the basis of 17½ per cent. on assets brought to credit on the estate and on the amount paid away in dividend increased the payments by 30*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* After that there is the premium on trustee's bond, 5*l.*; trustee's, Board of Trade, and Court fees, 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and preferential creditors, 14*s.* 5*d.* The first and final dividend which was therefore declared on 3,552*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* amounted to 1½*d.* in the pound. To pay this 25*l.* 18*s.* was required, and 26*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* was available; and the 1*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* which will therefore be left to balance, in the words of the trustee, "will go towards the expenses of closing the estate and obtaining the trustee's release, and other necessary expenses, such as stamps and printing. This will, however, be insufficient, and whatever further amounts are required will have to come out of the trustee's remuneration."

Re E. A. A. FRY, Sevenoaks, Chemist, &c.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday last, before Mr. Mackintosh, the Brighton official receiver. The debtor, who traded as a chemist and druggist at 2 The Terrace, St. John's Hill, Sevenoaks, filed his own petition on March 13, and no offer having been lodged, he was adjudicated bankrupt on

March 21. He appears to have commenced business at 2 The Terrace, St. John's Hill, Sevenoaks, in 1882, paying 525*l.* for the lease, goodwill, and stock-in-trade. Having no capital of his own, the whole of the purchase-money was borrowed, 250*l.* from his father, and 300*l.* from his father-in-law, none of which has been repaid. In September, 1883, he entered into partnership with a Mr. T. Potter, and opened a stationery and bookseller's business. That partnership lasted only one year, at the end of which Mr. Potter retired, receiving 15*l.* as his share. The bankrupt continued the business for four years, eventually selling it for 225*l.*, and he estimates that he lost 500*l.* during the time he carried it on. Prior to the sale of that stationery business he was compelled to consult the creditors of the chemist's business, and afterwards paid them a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound by instalments. On the sale of the stationery business, he called a meeting of his creditors in respect thereof, and it was then agreed to accept payment of the debts by instalments of 10*l.* per month, but that arrangement has not been carried through. Securities in the hands of creditors consist of a bill of sale over the household furniture, and a policy of assurance on the bankrupt's life for 200*l.* He attributes his failure to losses in connection with his trading, and to heavy legal expenses in connection with a lawsuit. The accounts show gross liabilities 931*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, of which 880*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* are due to the unsecured creditors, and expected to rank against assets valued at 173*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, after deducting 20*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* in respect of preferential claims. The following are the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys, druggists, Plough Court, E.C.	15	10	8
Allott, Dr., Sevenoaks	13	0	0
Doulton, Messrs., Lambeth	12	0	0
Frudge Brothers, Bristol	10	0	0
Frudge, W., Executors of	400	0	0
Fry, H., Epsom	17	0	0
Harris & Muggeridge, Ashford	63	7	0
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, druggists, 81 Bishops- gate Street Within	73	1	2
Kent & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W. ..	12	13	7
Kilner Brothers, King's Cross	24	0	0
Lynch & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	28	7	4
Maw Son & Thompson, druggists' sundriesmen, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	14	13	7
Potter, Sevenoaks	11	10	0
Palmer & Wardley, Tonbridge	20	0	0

The Chairman, having called over the proofs, said he had been informed by the bankrupt that there would be a further sum of 50*l.* available as assets, being due to the bankrupt from his father. There had been some suggestion respecting a scheme providing for the payment of a composition of 5*s.* in the pound; but he was of opinion that the estate would realise more than that amount in bankruptcy, and therefore the Court would not consent to that arrangement. The shop was a well-fitted one, and if sold as a going concern would fetch a good price, but if the fixtures were removed of course it would not be worth much. Before any offer was closed with for the purchase of the business the largest creditors would be consulted again in the matter. In order to carry on the business it had been found necessary to appoint a special manager, and it was proposed to carry on the business in that manner for the next fortnight. No resolutions were passed, and the Chairman stated that the estate would be wound up by the Court in the usual manner. Mr. Wardley (Palmer & Wardley), who attended on behalf of the bankrupt, said that if the necessary amount could be raised by the bankrupt, the latter would make an offer to purchase the business at a price which would be sufficient to pay a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound to the creditors. This suggestion was favourably received by the meeting, the assembled creditors expressing their willingness to accept that amount.

Re GEORGE DOBSON, High Street, Leicester, Chemist.

This debtor applied before his Honour Judge Hooper, at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court, on March 26, to pass his public examination, but, the application being opposed by the Official Receiver, his Honour suspended his discharge for twelve months.

Re THE CASTLE PHARMACY AND TEA COMPANY, Castle Street, Bristol, Chemists and Tea Dealers.

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on March 29, before Mr. Registrar Harley, William Henry Rich Glass, Uriah Glass, William James Powell, and C. B. S. Norton, trading together as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company, attended to pass their adjourned public examination, and after the notes had been gone through the Registrar declared the examination concluded.

Re WALTER KERR WALLER, 62 Chapel Street, Penzance, Chemist and Druggist.

A MEETING of the creditors under this failure was held at the office of the Official Receiver, at Truro, on March 30. Debtor's statement of affairs showed unsecured creditors 3,817*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* His assets amounted to 291*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, including stock-in-trade, 100*l.*; machinery, trade fixtures, &c., 89*l.*; furniture, 30*l.*; cash at bankers, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; cash in hand, 6*l.*, and watch-chain, 5*l.*; leaving a deficiency of 3,525*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The debtor attributed his failure to pressure by a creditor, depression in trade, and want of capital. The Official Receiver's observations are as follows:—The receiving order was made upon the debtor's own petition, and he has been adjudged a bankrupt. He states that his first place of business in England was in London, where he carried on business from October, 1885, till Christmas, 1886, as a consulting medical practitioner. He came to Penzance in 1887, and commenced business as a chemist and druggist. He had no capital of his own when he commenced business in England, and to enable him to commence business at Penzance he borrowed 1,000*l.* at 5 per cent. interest. He has kept a day-book, cash-book, and ledger. He has also kept a memorandum-book, showing accounts of his household and personal expenditure. He estimates his gross receipts at Penzance at about 2,100*l.*, out of which he had to pay his merchants. He estimates the annual amount of his household and personal expenditure, exclusive of rent and gas, at about 100*l.* per annum. The unsecured creditors are forty-five in number, fourteen with claims of 10*l.* and upwards. These debts are for goods supplied, &c., but the largest sums, namely, 1,500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, 700*l.*, and 200*l.*, are for money lent. I have called upon the debtor to present a cash account for the last two years. The debtor in his statement accounts for his deficiency as follows:—Excess of liabilities over assets on March 15, 1888, 3,400*l.*: net loss arising from carrying on business from March 15, 1888, to date of receiving order (after deducting from profits the usual trade expenses, expenses incurred since March 15, 1888, other than usual trade expenses, namely, household expenses of self), 125*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* No special resolution being passed, the estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re JOHN ABBOTT, 11 Friar Lane, Nottingham, Chemist.

THIS debtor came up to pass his public examination at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court, with liabilities 230*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and assets 48*l.* 7*s.* In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced business in 1867 with a capital of about 100*l.* His first place of business was in Lister Gates, and on leaving there he went into Peck Lane, afterwards to Houndsgate, and then, six years ago, to Friar Lane. He paid 250*l.* for the stock and goodwill of the Friar Lane business. It did not answer his expectations, and he considered he had given too much. What remained of his stock when the registration order was made he put down at 15*s.* The landlord and the trustees of Friar Lane Chapel had distrained for rent, and sold most of his stock and furniture. Mr. Frank Abbott, a distant relation, bought some of the furniture, and returned it to the debtor.

The Official Receiver: Were you not aware that you were insolvent in October last?

The Debtor: I knew I could not pay all the money I owed.

The Official Receiver: That, I think, means knowledge of insolvency. As a matter of fact, you were insolvent on March 11, 1888?—Yes.

Examination continued: He had contracted debts since, but not large ones, and the goods had since been paid for. Many years ago he compounded with his creditors, paying

them 2s. 6d. in the pound. His debts were then only about 70l.

Examined by Mr. Norman, the debtor denied that he had been insolvent for the last ten years. He commenced to borrow money in 1883. A lady at Basford lent him 150l., which had to be paid back at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week. (Laughter.) He was now carrying on the business in Friar Lane for his brother.

The Registrar: Well, you seem to have good friends. I hope your future will be more prosperous, for the sake of your friends as well as yourself.

The debtor was allowed to pass.

Re LEON BROTHERS & Co.

MARCUS LEON, described as a manufacturer of chemical preparations, of 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street (trading as Leon Brothers & Co.), applied to Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, on Monday, to pass his public examination upon accounts showing liabilities 2,470l. 10s. 2d., of which 756l. 2s. is expected to rank, and assets 140l. 18s. 9d. The debtor failed in 1873 under the name of Max Benjamin Schumann. His liabilities were then 46,193l., and estimated assets 25,252l. He subsequently changed his name to Leon, and in 1887 was adjudged bankrupt. He obtained his discharge upon consenting to pay the creditors 2s. 6d. in the pound, which, however, has not been paid, and he now includes the liability in the present statement of affairs. After hearing some evidence as to the debtor's trade-marks, Mr. Birkett, a creditor, asked to be allowed to examine the debtor, but His Honour refused, under a misapprehension as to his proof. The examination was accordingly ordered to be concluded. Shortly afterwards the official solicitor stated that Mr. Birkett's proof had been duly placed upon the file, and he was therefore entitled to examine. Unfortunately, however, the debtor had left the court. Ultimately it was resolved to give Mr. Birkett an opportunity of examining the debtor privately.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, at any time within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," April 3, 1889.

"MITRE," under figure of a mitre; for chemical substances, Class 1. By Montefiore, Joseph, & Co., O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 85,047.

"OZOLINE"; for antiseptic and disinfectant. By W. T. Scott, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, E.C. 84,395.

OLD DR. BARLOW'S RENOWNED COUGH PILLS," on round label; for medicinal preparations. By R. L. Gifford, Salford Bridge, Blackburn. 81,166.

Bright female figure coming out of darkness; for chest protectors, &c., Classes 4 and 11. By The Anti-rheumatic Towel Company, 41 High Street, Manchester. 85,048-82,389.

"LIFE'S RENEWER," and other wording on electric device; for electrical belts and bandages. By F. Moreton, 188 Camden Road, N.W. 85,143.

Figures of Bovril bottles; for food. By J. L. Johnston, 30 Farringdon Street, E.C. 76,861.

"EVERYONE'S RELISH," and other wording, on label; for a sauce. By J. Hardy, 104 and 106 Radnor Street, Hulme. 79,839.

"RIMMEL," "RIMMEL, LONDON," "E. RIMMEL," and "EUGENE RIMMEL"; for perfumery. By Betzy Rimmel, trading as Eugene Rimmel, 96 Strand, W. 68,394-7.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bogust, H., and Mason, J. R., under the title J. Bradock & Co., Mincing Lane, E.C., cotton and indigo brokers.

Hadfield & Hopkinson, Chapel Milton, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, soap-boilers.

Leverton, H. S., and Whitley, F. G. H., Truro, surgeons.

Price, J., & Burgess, W., Liverpool, chemists and druggists.

Wayham & Watt, Hatton Garden, E.C., scientific instrument makers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Banks, Benjamin, Folkestone, chemist and druggist.

Clarke, Henry Berger, late of Great Tower Street, now of Mincing Lane, E.C., chemical merchant.

Haffenden, James, Reading, chemist.

Somerville, Thomas Townsend, Sheffield, surgeon.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS:

Darley, Wesley, Lea Bridge Road, Essex, late of Manor Place, Hackney, late managing director of the New Carbolic Sanitary Company (Limited)—April 10, Bankruptcy Buildings, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; April 17, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Horabin, John, jun. (formerly trading as J. Horabin & Co.), Appleton-within-Widnes, aerated-water manufacturer, April 9, Official Receiver's offices, Liverpool; April 8, Court House, Liverpool.

Tyrer, James, Walsall, oil and colour dealer and drysalter, April 8, Official Receiver's office, Walsall; April 8, Court House, Walsall.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Aspray, Thomas Neville, Eastbourne Terrace, London, dentist.

Banks, Benjamin, Folkestone, chemist and druggist.

Haffenden, James, Reading, chemist.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Toms, Walter Thomas, Spencehamland, Newbury, dentist. Trustees: E. Wilson, Newbury, purveyor, and another. Date, March 13; filed, March 28; unsecured liabilities, £21l. 15s. 11d.; estimated net assets, 766l. 7s. 6d.; creditors fully secured, 1,263l. 12s. 6d. By order on terms.

	£	s.	d.
Adey Bros., Newbury	20	0	0
Bravant, W. J., Newbury	20	0	0
Ingram, Mr., Newbury	13	16	2
Leivendon, Mr., Newbury	20	0	0
Lucas, C., Newbury	324	18	1
Pocock, T., Newbury	75	0	0
Wilson, E., Newbury	299	4	1
Wootton, Mrs., Newbury	28	5	10

CAFFEINE CITRATE.—Merck, it is stated, now prepares a crystallised caffeine citrate, which is soluble in 30 parts of water at 42° C. without decomposition.

CUBWIN'S HOG-POWDER.—G. C. Caldwell, of the Cornell University laboratory, reports the composition of a sample examined by him to be: Moisture, 1.16; sulphur, 4.33; sulphate of iron (copperas), 4.55; sulphate of lime (gypsum), 6.89; chloride of sodium, 77.74; carbon, 3.53; silica, 1.64; phosphoric acid, a trace. That is to say, it is a mixture of salt, sulphur, charcoal, and copperas, for which the retail price of 25c. a pound is rather high.—*American Druggist*.

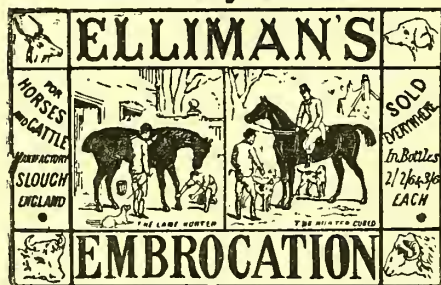
TRADE "SANITAS" MARK. DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDER, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT, AND BEST.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1884, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886, Ostend 1888.

KINGZETT'S BACTERICIDES
Particulars sent on application to

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SHOW CARDS, 24×17 or 17×12,
Free to any Address.



See First Page, facing inside of front of Cover, in this
Issue for latest particulars.

STERN'S PUMILINE

ESSENCE, EXTRACT,
JUJUBES, SOAP,
PLASTER (St. Dalmas).

11 BILLITER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



See Illustrated
Page 51.

MUMFORD'S

FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED IS NOW
17/- cwt. **CARRIAGE PAID**

TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN ENGLAND AND HALF TO
STATIONS IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND WALES.

THE DIAMOND MARK

To secure the best Hungarian Aperient Water,

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK

And insist upon receiving the

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Sold by the

APOLLINARIS CO. (LIM.), LONDON.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers. [2]

CASCARA BARK THIN—GENUINE.

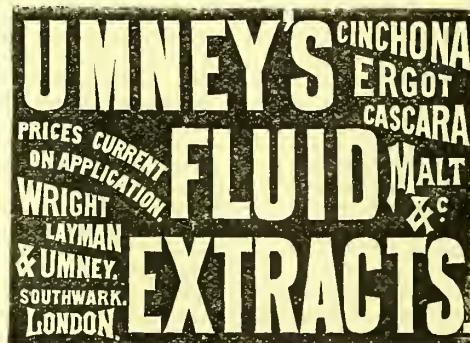
OUR EXTRACTS

(Ordinary and Tasteless, Solid and Liquid)
"retain undiminished Aperient Properties."

SPURIOUS BARK IS NOW BEING OFFERED.

JOHN MOSS & COY.

GALEN WORKS, WILSON ST., LONDON, S.E.



GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER,

Unsurpassed in appearance and effect, 9d. per lb.,
BY USING

ROUSE'S CONCENTRATED CUCUMBER PASTE

In Jars (free), 1 lb. 2s. 3d.; 1 lb 4s. 3d. net.

Making respectively 3 lbs. and 6 lbs., costing 1d. per oz., by the simple addition
of Water and Glycerine.

Through any Wholesale House, or post free on receipt of P.O. for amount.

ROUSE & CO., 12 Wigmore Street, & 37 Berners street,
LONDON, W.

OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.

J. E. Tottenham, writes:—"Cucumber Paste to hand; very pleased with
result; nicely scented and very little trouble to make."

L. H. St. Peters, Kent, writes:—"I think the preparation and your
mode of putting it up a great boon to chemists in a small way of business."

SAVAHESSE'S SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES.

SPECIAL OFFER. [7]

(See Evans, Lescher & Webb's advt. on page 43.)

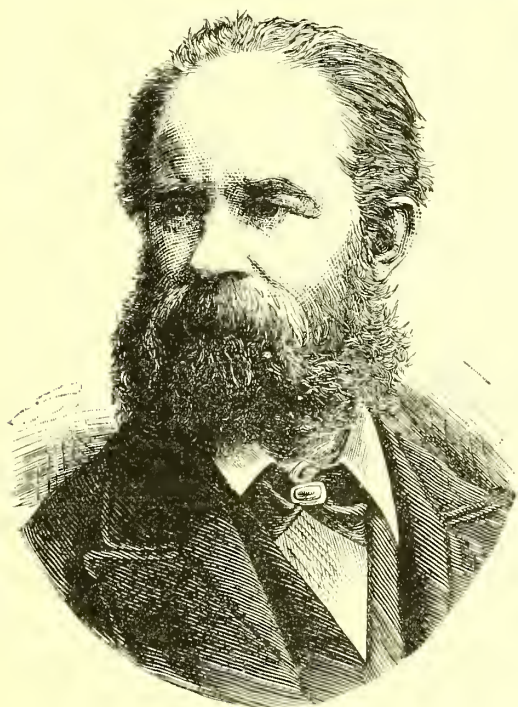
Fletcher's
Concentrated Liquors
See DIARY, 1889,
Pages 17 and 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. SYMES.

THE most notable event reported in the record of the meet-
ing of the Pharmaceutical Council this week was the receipt
of a letter from Dr. Charles Symes, of Liverpool, intimating
his intention of withdrawing from the service of the Society
on the Council. We are heartily sorry to hear of this resig-

nation, and the one certain thing which can be gathered from the statistics of the Pharmaceutical Council elections is, that our regret will be shared by a large majority of the members of the Society, as we are confident it will be also by chemists not included in that category. Dr. Symes was first elected in 1879, taking second place on the poll. Since then he has been up for election seven times, and it is extraordinary that on six of those occasions he has secured second place, while on the seventh, in 1886, he was at the head of the poll. We do not find any corresponding case of such steady approval being given to any representative during a considerable period. And Dr. Symes has certainly not secured his popularity by adopting any trimming policy. No one has ever accused him of partisanship, of eliquism, or of factiousness in opposition. An authority on the scientific details of pharmacy, and largely experienced in its commercial developments, Dr. Symes is a typical pharmacist, and to these advantages he adds a strong interest in all the discussions which affect his fellow-traders, a very exact acquaintance



with the facts on which opinions have to be based, together with an enviable power of expressing his views, and an invariably cheerful and hopeful character. Such qualifications have led all those of us who are outside the innermost ring of Bloomsbury to look to Dr. Symes as the exponent of rational views when these seem to be in opposition with official purposes, and as the defender of trade interests when these can be reasonably aided by the influence of the representative body.

We are glad to note that the progress of his own business is the principal reason which Dr. Symes adduces for the step he has taken. We do not doubt that this is the ruling influence with him. At the same time it is possible to suspect that, perhaps unconsciously, the discouraging results of work for the benefit of pharmacists generally inside the Council has weighed with him. To be a voice crying in the wilderness figures well in history, but it is dull work in actual life, and of late years the suggestion of a topic concerning the material interests of pharmacists has been met

with reproachful indifference by the powerful oligarchy which clusters round the President. Selling out Consols is the most prominent business transacted in the Council nowadays. Aspirants to a seat at the table may also utilise their architectural and decorative acquirements. The art of house-letting will come in useful to them before long; but trifling matters like the introduction of legislation into Parliament can be settled by the chief, and the rest need not concern themselves about it. Dr. Symes has shown a tendency to rebel against this arrangement, and it may be that he will do more effective work as a critic outside than he could do as a member inside the walls.

PHARMACOPŒIA REVISION.

BRITISH pharmacists have always viewed with a high degree of interest the steps which are taken in the United States for the revision of the Pharmacopœia of that country. The reason for this is that we have practically no voice in the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, whereas our kinsmen across the Atlantic would have no Pharmacopœia at all were it not for their pharmacists. Then the tendencies of both Pharmacopœias are much akin. Doubtless in the last edition of the U.S. Pharmacopœia there was apparent a tendency to Germanise the volume, due to the large number of German pharmacists in the country; yet on the whole American pharmacy is more English than it is anything else, except American, and for that reason there is an unconscious disposition on the part of the one Pharmacopœia authority to follow in the footsteps of the other, and *vice versa*. There is this great difference, however: the United States Pharmacopœia is not legalised as ours is, the consequence being somewhat disastrous to the practice of medicine in the States, where, says a medical contemporary, the Pharmacopœia "is much neglected by both the student and the practitioner. It is never suggested to the former as a needful acquisition. It becomes entirely disassociated from his study of materia medica. Naturally, it is rarely referred to in his post-student days. We doubt if the libraries of a hundred physicians taken at random would show more than a dozen copies." Unfortunately, a confession very similar to this was made regarding pharmacists by Professor Prescott some time ago, so that this Pharmacopœia is altogether in a bad way. It is not because it is carelessly compiled, inaccurate or uninteresting, but the real cause of the unpopularity is the price—five dollars. The British Pharmacopœia is a dollar and a half (the half in practice can be struck off), and is popular. We ask the American committee, now preparing for the seventh decennial revision, to note this fact. The States are infested with special preparations—secret preparations and the like which physicians prescribe and pharmacists encourage simply because they do not know their Pharmacopœia. To inculcate a trust in the national prescription book will be an advance towards relieving American pharmacy from the ban under which it rests.

The first thing which Pharmacopœia revisers have to consider in regard to their labour is the literature of the period, or, in other words, the criticisms and improvements made upon their previous work. Professor Attfield's celebrated scrapbook, with its twenty years' cuttings, has emphasised this necessity so far as the British Pharmacopœia is concerned. In regard to the United States work we have before us something similar in less bulky and, perhaps, more interesting form. This is a "digest of criticisms on the U.S.P." prepared under the direction of Dr. Charles Rice, chairman of the Committee of Revision. These criticisms are culled from the principal American journals; this

country is represented by the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, while *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* and *Archiv der Pharmacie* are representatives of Continental literature, and the substance of the whole is condensed into a pamphlet of 189 pages, each one of which is full of interest. For, as Dr. Rice says, the literature between 1883 and 1887 "represents a much greater degree of progress in pharmacy than that afforded by any similar period of time previous to this decade." The difficulties of Pharmacopœia revision are correspondingly increased; as the mass of literature grows the trouble of sifting is all the greater, and, what is worse, equally eminent authorities have to be reconciled. The "digest" is a veritable object lesson in these respects. Here we have on one page ten different processes for making dilute hydrobromic acid; phosphoric acid is almost as troublesome, and if we desire to be thoroughly "mixed" we have only to turn to the pages on which cinchona assay and opium assay are the butt of the dozens who have had a hit at them. A little, however, is thrown in to relieve the tedium; garlic, for instance, is, according to the U.S.P., to be "preserved" in a dry place, yet "used fresh"; Maisch recommends hot water for preparing medicated waters, Krause uses cold water; Hirsch says caffeine is soluble in 9.5 parts of boiling water, the German Pharmacopœia says in 2 parts; and so we might go on to the end of the book. For isinglass plaster we are told "a process is useless, since the factory-made plaster is in universal use in the U.S." Now here is a strange principle which will rouse the ire of some British pharmacists. What of our green extracts, nay, all our extracts, liquid and solid, our plasters, our quinine, and what not? Carry out the principle rigidly, and we whittle down the Pharmacopœia to a ridiculous extent. On the other hand, a true appreciation of the principle cannot fail to be of advantage to Pharmacopœia revisers. In many cases they cannot keep pace with large manufacturers who, for economy and profit, must continually be improving their processes, thus relieving the retailer of his trifling operations, and enforcing a greater dependence upon Pharmacopœial characters and tests. These, we notice, receive careful attention in the digest—indeed all the constituent parts of a Pharmacopœia are fairly treated, and the editor does not appear to have missed many criticisms of importance. Such a "digest" as this is instructive; it specially promotes a sincere respect for the revisers who have to bring the chaos to order, and we should hope that they would have their reward in an extended and real use of the Pharmacopœia.

EUONYMIN.

DR. JOHN KING, the father of American eclectic medicine, and the originator of the so-called resinoids, was early in the history of these preparations assailed by pungent criticism in regard to their value, and he found it necessary to say something. "The statements are unworthy of reply," he said, adding, "the attempts made to force manufactured articles upon the profession without acquainting them with the principles or mode of manufacture are altogether worthy of nostrum-mongers and charlatans, and will be frowned down by every honourable and pure-minded individual. . . . Many articles now prepared as concentrated agents are merely dried aqueous or alcoholic solutions, and in many instances are vastly inferior to the crude articles from which they are prepared." If these sentences of Dr. King had been written now instead of years ago, they would with fair accuracy describe the nature of much of the stuff which is now supplied for euonymin. The worst feature about our present supply is that complete sophistication appears, for the first time in

the history of the drug, to have been attempted. The bright green powder, supposed to owe its colour to extract of Indian hemp, is evidently not a resinoid at all, but a mixture of substances destitute of chologogue properties, and in no way related to Wahoo bark. It is satisfactory to note that the exposure of this sophistication has been followed by a hasty withdrawal of the stuff by the manufacturer, and it is probable that retail pharmacists will in future refuse to accept any euonymin of a grass-green colour. The manner in which this resinoid is made from the young green bark is such that it is impossible to retain the brightness of the natural chlorophyll. The use of alum and alkali during precipitation tends to dull the brightness, and the presence in the finished product of a fair percentage of extractive matter is also conducive to a dull sage-green colour. We have previously stated that the euonymin which Professor Rutherford used in his investigation on the action of chologogues was the green variety. It would be reasonable, therefore, to encourage the use of this; but ever since the article has come into common use it has given great dissatisfaction. No two samples are alike in any particular—the water soluble and spirit soluble constituents, the added inorganic matter, and the shade of colour are as variable as the weather of these spring days. It is for these reasons mainly that we have urged that brown euonymin should always be used; and this not only because the green euonymin is an unreliable article, but because the brown has never been subject to serious criticism—in fact the statements by a correspondent last week are exceptional. The want of a recognised standard for articles of this kind is really at the bottom of the variation in the commercial article. But the question arises, What is a fair standard for euonymin? We have the best authority for saying that when the British Pharmacopœia for 1885 was under revision this question was one which the committee endeavoured to answer satisfactorily, but they could not, probably because little or nothing has been published about it. The Pharmacopœia committee was certainly not too bold; euonymin is not difficult to make, and a few experiments would have taken the committee upon the proper track, or satisfied them that it is not possible to produce a resinoid free from added earthy matter. In that case a hydro-alcoholic extract of the bark, such as that of the United States Pharmacopœia, might have been officialised. Probably the Conference Formulary Committee will lead the way. Meanwhile, taking into consideration the constitution of the bark, and the method of preparing euonymin, we would suggest the following as reasonable standards by which the quality of the brown resinoid may be judged:—(1) It should yield, on incineration, not more than 15 per cent. of ash; (2) treated with rectified spirit at least 60 per cent. of its weight should be dissolved. The tincture, on evaporation to dryness, should not present an oily appearance. (3) Water should not dissolve more than 40 per cent. of the dry euonymin; (4) a dose of 3 grains mixed with a little syrup and water should have a decided aperient effect upon an adult male. We shall not attempt to formulate a standard for green euonymin, as we have already shown that it is not possible to get it twice alike. Moreover, it is *prepared* exclusively for the European, and that in effect is the English, market, while the American eclectics will use nothing but the brown euonymin. *Verbum sap.*

OILS OF CASSIA AND ANISE.

SOME important particulars with regard to what (according to the writers) appears to be becoming the general practice of adulterating essential oil of cassia are given in Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s April report. After referring to the manner

in which the price of that oil on the Hong Kong market has advanced from \$103 per picul, or about 3s. 2½d. per lb., in September, 1888, to \$120 per picul, or, say, 3s. 9d. per lb., in February, 1889, and still appears to show signs of a further rise, the report makes mention of a rather alarming discovery which has been made at Messrs. Schimmel's works during the rectifying of some cassia oil. The rectification, in short, would seem to have revealed the fact that the greater part of the cassia oil of commerce is of a grossly adulterated nature, and nothing short of united and energetic action on the part of the European buyers at the Chinese ports will suffice, it is said, to put a stop to this evil practice.

Cassia oil is brought into commerce by the European agents in Macao, Canton, and Hong Kong, who buy it from the native producers through the medium of Chinese middlemen. The labels affixed to the packages all bear the name of Macao, but Messrs. Schimmel & Co. state—what, indeed, is well known—that the oil is not actually distilled there. They suspect that the sophisticators of the drug are the distillers themselves, who bring it to the trade centres already adulterated. A shipment which was accompanied by a guarantee from the Hong Kong Medical Hall declaring it to be genuine unadulterated oil of cassia, of 1.060 specific gravity, dissolving readily in alcohol at 80° T., and perfectly volatile, when tested by the purchasers in Europe was found to contain no less than 20 per cent. of an insoluble resin, as well as a not inconsiderable percentage of petroleum, the latter having probably been added in order to again bring up the specific gravity and the consistency of the mixture to the nominal point of pure cassia oil. The examination of samples taken from four of the principal brands of cassia oil now in commerce, viz.:—

Yellow label with American eagle and name ..	YAN LOONG, Macao
Yellow label with sailing vessel and name ..	Cheong Loong, Macao
Pink label with flower design and name ..	Luen Tai, Macao
Red label with words "Best Cassia Oil" ..	Ying Chong, Macao

showed that the first three named were grossly adulterated. The appearance, so it is stated, of these oils at once excites suspicion by the dark brown colour and the unusual consistence of the samples—the oil when shaken being apt to cling to the sides of the bottle. The specific gravity of the samples under examination did not differ much from that mentioned in the certificate of purity, ranging from 1.052 to 1.065. The boiling-points lay between 200° and 295°. After distillation between 23 and 26 per cent. of the sample remained behind in the shape of a brittle resin. In order to remove all doubt as to the character of the samples, and with a view of forestalling the anticipated explanation that resin was caused by heating over an open fire, several canisters of the three brands indicated were distilled over water. The bulk of the distillate thus obtained sank to the bottom of the water, and the latter was found upon examination to be petroleum. The distillation over water also yielded between 19 and 26 per cent. of a residual resin, of a brittle character. The fourth parcel of cassia oil—that of the Ying Chong ehop—only gave a loss of 7 per cent. in the distillation over water, while the whole of the residue remained liquid. This chop, therefore, the investigators recommend to the attention of the Hong Kong and Macao agents.

For the proper examination of the oil it is absolutely necessary to distil it over an open fire or by means of vapour. The residue should not harden when cooling, and the parts which volatilise first should have no flavour of petroleum. If the distillation is continued, about 90 per cent. of pure cassia oil should be distilled by the water vapour, and the rectified oil should have a specific gravity of between 1.055 and 1.065. With regard to Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s somewhat alarming

assertions, we may say that in this country buyers attach very little weight to the labels on the packages, as it is the universal custom among the large consumers to buy the oil according to sample, and it does not seem that this mode of doing business has thus far given rise to any unusual number of claims. Some of the Continental customers of our exporters do indeed give the preference to one particular brand or the other, but as a great deal of the Continental business in cassia oil is now transacted directly, the fancies of Continental consumers do not any longer affect the trade in this country. It appears that the cassia oil, though shipped to Europe from Hong Kong, is all brought there from Macao, further southwards. Macao is in fact the market where the oil originally changes possession from the hands of the natives into those of European dealers, but as it is a decaying old town, and not, we believe, in direct communication with Europe, the oil has to be sent on to Hong Kong for further shipment. With the further opening up of the border-land between China and Tonquin, it is probable that cassia oil, as well as most other products of Southern China which now find their way *via* Macao, will be diverted to other routes.

A second statement in Messrs. Schimmel's report to which we desire to draw special attention is that referring to the relative output of oil of star anise and of European anise. In the report Mr. John C. Umney and Mr. John Moss are found fault with because the former in a paper on the congealing point of oil of anise read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society last February stated that by far the greater portion of the anise oil now used in commerce was that of star anise. "A very high authority," the author of the paper continued, "gives it that for every lb. of "aniseed" oil (*Pimpinella anisum*) one would meet with 1,000 lbs. or even more of star anise oil (*Illicium anisatum*)." And in the debate following the paper Mr. Moss asserted that he believed the proportion of one to a thousand to be much below the mark, and the real figures to be nearer one in ten thousand. "It is evident from these statements," now say Messrs. Schimmel, "that our English colleagues very much under-estimate the importance of the manufacture of anise oil, and as we cannot allow their erroneous statements to obtain further currency, we wish to point out as follows:—In our factory alone, under normal conditions, 7,000 kilos. (= 140 cwt.) of aniseed are worked every day, equalling a daily production of 200 kilos. of oil. Between October, 1887, and May, 1888, about 800,000 kilos. (= 800 tons) of aniseed were consumed on our works, producing about 24,000 kilos., or 53,500 lbs., of oil, and we are well within the mark if we calculate the production of aniseed oil from *Pimpinella anisum* as follows:—

	Kilos.	lbs.
Germany	30,000	= about 67,000
Russia	10,000	" 22,500
Austria	2,000	" 4,500
	42,000	" 94,000

which by weight equals 1,400 cases of star anise oil. It may be questioned whether the entire yearly production of star anise oil equals 1,400 cases, let alone 1,000 or 10,000 times that number." And in another paragraph they add:—"As regards oil of star anise, that article has been very much pushed in the background in several of the principal consuming centres, in consequence of the low prices of oil of anise. Even in markets such as North America, where, some years ago, star aniseed oil was used almost exclusively, the employment of oil of anise advances every year." Now, we believe Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are rather under a misapprehension if they believe that the speakers at the evening meeting referred, or meant to refer, to the world's

consumption of oil of anise. They did nothing of the kind. Both Mr. Umney and Mr. Moss (though the latter might, perhaps, have been content without improving upon the previous speaker's statement) referred throughout their remarks to the consumption of anise oil in this country only, and both were perfectly well aware that in Germany, and other countries where the oil from *A. pimpinella* is official, their remarks would not hold good. As regards the production of star anise oil, although no precise figures are available, we would not put it as high as 1,400 cases per year by a long way.

Trade Notes.

MR. SHARMAN, of Gravesend, has been appointed to supply the chemicals and drugs required at the Gravesend Union Workhouse.

MESSRS. E. HARLEY & Co., chemists and dentists, of Hackney, London, have recently opened a branch business at 14 Melbourne Grove, adjoining the Railway Station, East Dulwich, S.E. The shop was fitted by Mr. E. Natali, Old Street, Shoreditch.

MESSRS. BLONDEAU & Co. have had such good results from their offer advertised in this journal last week that they renew it this week. Those, therefore, who wish to get a box of "Vinolia" or of "Vinolia" soap at half price should address the agents, Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W.

THE old-established firm of Messrs. Berkley, Taylor & Co. Brisbane, has been disposed of to Mr. Edward Taylor, one of the late partners, and Mr. Evan Prosser (of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Company's New Zealand Drug Company (Limited) and of the late firm of E. Prosser & Co., wholesale druggists, Sydney, New South Wales). The business will be continued for the present in the old premises, Queen Street, until their new warehouse in Charlotte Street is completed.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have prepared a very handsome showcard, in which the Eiffel Tower is the central figure and the Paris Exhibition the background. The card is in chromo tint, and is fixed upon a solid-looking mount, the bevelled edges of which are finished in claret-coloured leatherette with gold lettering. The card is suitable for the counter, but as a centre-piece for the window it is especially attractive. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. will send one of them to any non-cutting chemist with 5*l.* worth of goods supplied direct or through the wholesale houses.

THE "MODERN" LEMON-SQUEEZER is brought before the trade by Messrs. B. & E. McHugh & Co., of Belfast. It is the simplest and least objectionable article of the kind which has come under our notice. The squeezer is made entirely of glass, and fits the rim of a tumbler like a cover. The upper part, which is the shape of a lemon, has a number of



prominent ridges or points, and at the base a corresponding number of holes. In use the squeezer is set upon a tumbler, then half a lemon placed upon the points, and by simply pressing downwards, rotating slightly, the whole of the clear juice enters the tumbler uncontaminated with pulp, seeds, or the bitter principle of the rind. As the squeezer is made entirely of glass and sells for a shilling, a good trade in it can be done during the incoming summer.

Personalities.

MR. L. FAIRTHORNE, the senior registered chemist in Tasmania, is now in this country on a visit.

MR. J. J. WHARMBY, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, has purchased a property in Westgate there for 800*l.*

MR. W. G. LANCASTER, chemist, and Mr. John T. Wardle, chemist, Chesterfield, are proposed as vestry overseers for the ensuing year.

MR. G. S. V. WILLS, F.L.S., &c., gave a lecture on "Heat," with numerous experiments, to the Upton Chapel Young Men's Association, Lambeth Road, on Tuesday last.

THE trustees of the late Mr. Walker, High Street, Tewkesbury, have disposed of the business to Mr. Foulcher, who has been with Messrs. Savory & Moore, London, for the past eight years.

MESSRS. MARION & Co., of Soho Square, W., have just published a new list of photographic dry plates, which includes very complete instructions for the preparation of developing solutions, all of which are based upon the percentage principle.

MR. A. H. MASON, F.C.S., has compiled a very readable review on the new antiseptic and germicide, hydronaphthol, giving its history, description, and applications, with reports upon its uses in medicine, surgery, pharmacy, &c. The pamphlet is published by Seabury & Johnston, of 46 Jewin Street, E.C., the manufacturers of hydronaphthol.

WE are indebted to Messrs. John Moss & Co., of Galen Works, Deptford, for three microscopic slides of cascara sagrada, showing longitudinal and transverse sections of the true, Oregon, and so-called false or winter barks. The sections are exceedingly well mounted, and show the close similarity between—or, rather, the practical identity of—the barks. Messrs. John Moss & Co. inform us that they are prepared to supply these slides at a trifling price.

MR. JAMES T. WIGHTMAN, chemist and druggist, of Seaham Harbour, was last week at a public meeting in the town presented with the Royal Humane Society's testimonial in vellum for saving the life of a solicitor's clerk, who was in imminent danger of drowning in the sea while bathing in July last. Mr. Wightman, who acts as teacher of swimming to the local club, along with a local draper rescued him.

THE will of the late Mr. John Williams, which was proved on March 26 (and the particulars of which we published last week), has now been fully entered. The gross personal estate amounted to 30,399*l.* 10*s.*, and the net to 30,254*l.* 1*s.* The stamp-duty paid on the probate was 909*l.*

MR. FINK, of the well-known New York drug firm of Lehn & Fink, was in London this week. In company with a London wholesale druggist who does an extensive American trade, he went round on Wednesday to inspect the drugs offered for sale at the public auctions.

WHEN WILL WHITEHALL MOVE?—Writing of the fatal accident at Islington with a battery solution (mercuric sulphate) the *Medical Press* says, "It is high time that the law interfered to prohibit the dispensing of poisons except in distinctive bottles." In this category our contemporary includes "carbolic acid and other strong poisons."

SULPHITE OF SODIUM AS A DEVELOPER.—M. Paul Poiré recently communicated a paper on this subject to the Academy of Sciences. He said that the best results are obtained when the sulphite is in the proportion of 25 per cent., with 1.5 grammes of pyrogalllic acid added. The development is slower, but more intense and clearer, than when the sulphite contains carbonate, and the bath may be used repeatedly, and preserved for months in corked bottles.

HOANG-NAN.—Sir Sherston Baker contributes to a contemporary a paper on hoang-nan, the Chinese drug supposed to be derived from a *Strychnos*, and which was several years ago vaunted for the cure of leprosy, hydrophobia, and certain diseases of the skin. Whether interest in the drug can now be revived or not remains to be seen.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 4.

BUSINESS has again been extremely quiet this week, and there seems to be but little hope of any improvement on this side of Easter. The drug auctions held to-day, notwithstanding the fact that there will be an interval of four weeks until the next sales, passed off in extreme dullness and with very few changes of importance. In the chemical markets we can report a somewhat better feeling for quinine, while cocaine is also dearer. Morphia remains quiet, and camphor firm. Tartaric acid is again a shade lower, and cream of tartar remains pretty nearly where it was. Quicksilver slightly and copper sulphate decidedly weaker.

In drugs there has been an improvement, though only to a very small extent, in rhubarb and Cape aloes. Castor and cod-liver oils are hardening; saffron and vanilla have also made a fresh advance, and fine qualities of gum arabic bring higher and higher prices. Cassia oil is also a little firmer, and for ipecacuanha a nominal advance of 1s. per lb. is asked. There has been some slight decline in the price of Curaçao aloes; cardamoms are considerably lower, gum elemi and quassia may also be had for less money. Calumba root and guinea grains are somewhat weaker, and other articles which have declined since our last report are Palembang gum benjamin, gum mastic, cumin seeds, Tinnevely senna, tamarinds, musk, and oils of citronella, cloves, star anise, and peppermint (HGH). In drysalteries turmeric and Irish moss are somewhat firmer, but shellac, gambier, cocoa butter, and cloves are all lower.

A SHELLAC CIRCULAR.—A number of firms interested in the shellac trade received this morning a circular, marked "Private and confidential," and reading as follows:—

"Mincing Lane, London, April 3.

"DEAR SIR,

"Shellac.

"The rash speculation that is now taking place in this article causes me to address a few lines of warning to many of my old clients.

"When I see a 'ring' formed each afternoon, mostly composed of inexperienced young brokers and weak speculators, and thousands of cases during the week bought and sold, without any going to the consumer, experience tells me it must end in disaster.

"The stock of shellac in the last four years, and the prices of 'ordinary orange' and garnet is as follows:—

—	April, 1883	April, 1882	April, 1881	April, 1880
Stock	66,911	78,927	62,104	64,100
Fair Orange ..	70s.	45s.	46s.	50s.
Garnet	57s.	37s. 6d.	43s.	47s.

"The advance is great: what is there to justify this? The usual (false) report that the 'sticklac crop had failed,' whereas in the three months of this year the landings are 8,941 cases, and 17,130 cwt. arrived and on the water, having been shipped in February and March, not included in above figures, and a good quantity is being shipped to America. These are facts which speak for themselves, and plainly prove that buyers are being again deceived.

"Even allowing that not so much sticklac has been collected—which I disbelieve—the makers in India are sending enough for trade requirements, leaving a large stock on hand, for it is plain from the falling off in the March deliveries that consumers will not stock at nearly double the price; and in

six months hence a 'new crop will be collected,' which is nearly sure to be large at present enhanced prices.

"If a 'ring' to advance the price of copper ends in disaster when supported by wealthy institutions, what must be the end of 'the shellac ring' speculators, who buy thousands of cases for months ahead and pay no deposit nor give any security to ensure fulfilment of the contracts they enter into?

"To save many of my friends from ruin is why these remarks are addressed.

"For obvious reasons I beg to subscribe myself,

"AN OLD BROKER."

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1883.—We learn that the committee appointed by the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. R. Barron, W. H. Francis, D. Howard, F. H. Lescher, T. Tyrer, and Umney (of London), and Messrs. Barelay (Birmingham), Evans (Liverpool), and Wyley (Coventry), have held several meetings at the London Chamber of Commerce, and will immediately after Easter call a meeting of the trade in order to present their report before their objections are finally drafted for presentation to the Board of Trade and the railway companies. We have no doubt that such a thoroughly representative committee will not lose sight of the chief and important matters involved in the new classifications and rates proposed by the railway companies, as affecting the drug and chemical trade.

AT TO-DAY'S DRUG SALES Mr. Figgis inquired whether it was the wish of the trade that no drug auctions should be held on April 18, on account of the proximity of that date to Easter. Speaking for his own firm, he was willing to follow the wishes of the trade; and these, as expressed at the sale-rooms, were undoubtedly in favour of postponing the next drug sales until May 2. This was ultimately agreed to, and no drug auctions will, therefore, be held here until four weeks from to-day.

ACIDS.—*Citric* unaltered at 1s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot. *Tartaric* again lower and very dull; foreign brands might be had at 1s. 2½d., and English at a trifle over that price. *Oxalic* quiet at 4½d. per lb.

ACONITE ROOT.—The 23 bags which arrived *via* Hamburg last week were offered at auction to-day. A bid of 32s. 6d. per cwt. was suggested by the holders, but could not be obtained.

ALOES.—Of *Cape* aloes about 50 cases were sold to-day at an improvement of about 6d. per cwt. on the recent rates, good to fine bright hard selling at 19s. to 19s. 6d., slightly drossy to fair at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., and common down to 12s. 6d. per cwt. One case livery-streaked Natal brought 20s. per cwt. Of *Curaçao* aloes over 300 cases sold, including a rather large proportion of good and fair quality, but the prices realised were slightly below what has been paid recently: good bright orange liver, 63s. to 65s.; fair to good brown mixed, 50s. to 55s.; darker, from 35s. to 42s.; good bright Capey, 26s.; dark coarse to very common soft liver, 19s. down to 7s. 6d. per cwt. Fairly good brown soft *Zanzibar* aloes, in kegs, were bought in at 80s. to 85s. per cwt.; good hard bright *Socotrine* at 7l. 10s. per cwt.

ANISE.—Chinese *Star anise* is in request, but there is next to nothing offering here. In Hamburg, we understand, an advance has been paid. The mail reports from China say that there is a somewhat better inquiry there, but holders of the small stock are continually asking more money. At auction 86 packages of spurious (Japanese) star anise were shown, the price being mentioned as 20s. per cwt., but no bids were made.

ANNATTO.—Four packages fair to good bright seed, from Jamaica, sold at 2½d. to 3½d. to-day, and 13 packages good bright Ceylon seed at 3d. per lb.

ARSENIC.—Firm at 13l. to 13l. 5s. for best white powder.

BALSAM.—The available supplies of *Copaiba* are still very small, for though consignments of "balsams" are entered pretty freely they do not appear to include any quantity of good *copaiba* balsam. At to-day's auctions five barrels

rather cloudy thick Maranham were shown, and for these 3s. 2d. per lb. is asked. In Liverpool the stock is also very small, and prices are purely nominal. *Peru* quiet, but said to be selling privately at 4s. 3d. per lb. For 13 cases good *Tolu* balsam an offer of 1s. 3d. per lb. was solicited without response.

BROMINE and all bromides are firm but unchanged.

BUCHU.—Only a few odd lots were offered at to-day's sales, and partly disposed of at very low prices, one 3-cwt. bale long dull stalky leaves at 2½d. per lb., and 2 bales round yellow and small at 1½d. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—In Liverpool the market remains very firm, and fair quality is held at 9½d to 9½d. per lb. At to-day's drug sales seven packages were offered and bought in, good but dull-coated at 1s., bright-coated at 1s. 4d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—At auction 170 packages were offered, but only 3 bags were sold at 3s. per cwt. for common pickings. The bids made for good quality were lower than at the last auction. For an entire parcel of 120 bags fair small to bold yellowish mixed sorts 15s. 6d. per cwt. was refused, and a bid of 21s. was also declined for good medium to bold root.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—We hear that 50 tubs of Japan camphor were sold this week on the spot (re-weights) at 92s. 6d. per cwt. Early this week the quotation by cablegram from Hong Kong was 88s. c.i.f. terms, sailer shipment. A consignment of 150 packages arrived from Nagasaki per *Merionchshire* this week, and one of 181 per *Alberta* a Kobe. Mail reports from Hong Kong, dated February 26, state that the demand for India had become very slack and a further drop was expected, although the quotations were already below those ruling in Japan.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—*English* makers quote flowers at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., bells at 1s. 3½d., and tablets, according to size, at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb., and report a firm market with steady sales. In Hamburg refined camphor is firmer, we hear, and the German agents are also inclined to ask a little more money.

CARDAMOMS.—At to-day's auctions the 303 packages shown only met with lower offers; and holders not being inclined to accept these, the bulk was bought in, only about 60 packages being disposed of at 4d. to 6d. per lb. decline. For 42 cases good *Mangalore*, ^{CC}_C brand, 2s. 10d. per lb. was offered, and may, perhaps, be accepted. *Ceylon-Malabar* sold at 2s. 4d. for good heavy medium to bold brownish; 2s. 3d. for fair pale medium round; 2s. for good medium to bold but slightly specky; 1s. 8d. for smaller ditto; 1s. 10d. for fair small to medium yellow round; 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for small to medium yellow; and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for smaller ditto. *Mysore*: Fine pale heavy long and round, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; fair pale round medium, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.; small and dull, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. *Tellicherry*: Dull thin, 7½d. *Seed*: Ordinary pale to damaged, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. The shipments of cardamoms from Ceylon for the periods between October 1 and March 7 are given as follows:—1888-9, 152,350 lbs.; 1887-8, 184,869 lbs.; 1886-7, 175,709 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There is nothing new to report this week, 3s. 6d. per lb. being still asked.

CASCARILLA.—A parcel of 53 bags was offered, but remained unsold. The prices asked are as follows:—Good bold silvery quill, about one third dust, 32s. 6d.; dusty small and dark mixed quill, 26s.; fairly good thin twigs, 25s. per cwt.

CASTORUM.—At auction 83 lbs. were sold at 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per lb. for fair thirds to seconds, and low rates for skins and almost empty pods.

CHAMOMILES.—Privately the article remains firmly held, but there is very little business passing in it. At auction several parcels were shown, mostly of inferior quality, but yet proving that in case of need some supplies would still be forthcoming from the second hand. Two bales very good pale French chamomiles are limited at 6l., 20 bales ordinary grey seconds were bought in at 85s., and 24 bales small yellow to dark flowers sold at 45s. to 20s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—Only a small assortment of South American barks was offered to-day, and for these there was no demand. *Guayaquil* bark all bought in. Eighteen serons flat yellow *Calisaya* were also bought in at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. For some old *Carthagena* bark an offer of ½d. per lb. was solicited without success. Forty-four packages hard Pitayo bought in, ¾d. per lb. being unobtainable. For a parcel of 80 packages good bold *Maracaibo* 9d. per lb. is asked. Two cases good bold East Indian druggists' quill natural succubra sold at 1s. per lb., and 4 packages thin ditto from Java at 8d. per lb. The exports of cinchona from Ceylon between October 1 and March 7 have been—1888-9, 5,271,295 lbs.; 1887-8, 4,137,546 lbs.; 1886, 6,898,427 lbs. The exports of cinchona bark from Java during the last three seasons in the periods between July 1 and January 31 have been as follows:—

		1888-9	1837-8	1886-7
Government plantations ..	Amst. lbs.	442,093	467,511	399,391
Private	"	2,213,963	1,808,880	1,053,221
Total	"	2,656,056	2,276,391	1,452,612

CLOVES.—The market is dull, and sales are being made at lower prices. This week 463 bales *Zanzibar* were bought in at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. *Penang* also lower with sales by auction at 10¾d. to 10½d. for ordinary to fair quality. Our London stock of cloves is enormous, and now equals fully a year's average consumption.

COCA LEAVES.—For 26 bales good fresh green but broken leaves 11d. per lb. was said to be refused. Twelve bales good fresh Huanoco bought in at 1s. per lb. Large supplies have come to hand in Hamburg.

COCAINE.—It is said that the crude South American drug is dearer, and to-day some of the German agents have received instructions to raise the price of the hydrochlorate. German in bulk is now held at 14s. 6d. per oz.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the monthly auctions a further decline of 1½d. per lb. took place, 400 2-cwt. cases of *Cadbury's* brand being sold at 10½d. per lb., a few lots up to 11d. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE) is again lower, and closes dull at 24l. on the spot, and 23l. for May.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains dull, although there are, perhaps, some slight signs of improvement. First crystals are held at 91s. to 92s. per cwt., but more than one importer informs us that his correspondents say they cannot sell below 92s. per cwt. "c.i.f." terms.

CUMIN SEED.—This article is still on the decline, and at to-day's auctions 30s. per cwt. was accepted for some rather dark *Malta* seed, and 24s. for a damaged parcel. Other lots are held at 32s. to 34s. per cwt.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Fifteen cases good pale, but broken, bone from Bombay sold at 5d. per lb., and 10 cases rather discoloured and broken at 4d. per lb.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—Although no less than 42 packages were offered at the auctions, two only found buyers, at 5l. 5s. for fair reddish, but broken, finger.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Thirty-eight bags wormy Spanish ergot, partly sifted, were all bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—For 50 lbs. good flowery, but somewhat dusty, herb 2s. 9d. per lb. is asked, and for three bales ordinary thin herb, 1s. 6d. per lb.

GALLS.—In *Turkey* galls there is very little business doing, although holders appear willing to make concessions. Best blue Bassorah are quoted at 57s. to 57s. 6d., green at 50s., and white at 45s. per cwt. At to-day's auctions 103 packages were offered, and sold without reserve at 42s. 6d. to 53s. As regards *China* galls, we hear of business for arrival, March steamer shipment, at 56s. 6d. per cwt. "c.i.f." terms. This week cablegrams from Shanghai have been received quoting 57s. per cwt. "c.i.f." terms, steamer shipment.

GAMBIER.—Block is rather quiet; at auction 884 bales sold "without reserve" at 6d. decline, viz., 25s. 9d. to 26s. "all faults, ex quay, re-weights." For arrival business, is reported at 25s. 9d. to 26s. for February-March, and March-April at 25s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—The demand is very slow. Of 15 cases offered at auction to-day only three were sold; fair fractured but somewhat damp broken pipe at 11*l*. 5*s*., more drossy ditto at 10*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., ordinary drossy block and pickings at 10*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Business in double distilled, specific gravity 1.260, is almost at a standstill at present, although the prices quoted last week still remain in force.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Prices have become rather irregular, but seem to be less firm. For good quality 30*s*. per cwt. is quoted.

GUM ARABIC.—A fair supply of Turkey sorts and other gums was offered to-day, and partly sold at extreme prices for the latter. Good sorts realised 19*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; for fair pale yellow grain, *via* Barcelona. 18*l*. is asked: fine pale white siftings brought 12*l*. 10*s*.; and good palish coarse grain 15*l*. 10*s*. For fine pale frosted but dusty white *Mogadore* 8*l*. to 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. was refused; amber sorts sold at 6*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Australian* small to bold, rather dark glassy drop, 44*s*. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—There have been a good many arrivals lately, but much of this, as shown at to-day's auctions, is of so inferior a quality that it can scarcely count. Of the 296 cases (including a large proportion of Palembang gum) offered to-day at least one-third was little better than rubbish. *Siam* gum, good pale blocky grain, was bought in at 13*l*. per cwt. *Sumatra*, fine pale almondy seconds, of good flavour, 9*l*. 10*s*.; fair seconds, good almondy centres, but false-packed corners, 7*l*. 10*s*. to 7*l*. 15*s*.; more false-packed, 7*l*.; ordinary dark-packed thirds, 95*s*. per cwt. *Penang*, fair glassy seconds, dark borders, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Palembang*, fair almondy, in small boxes, 60*s*., marking a decided decline. We notice the arrival this week of two consignments of 25 cases each, and one of 78 cases.

GUM ELEMI sold cheaper to-day, at 35*s*. for 20 boxes good white Manila.

GUM GUAIAECUM.—Two cases good brown drop sold at 1*s*. 10*d*., and ordinary drossy block at 6*d*. per lb.

GUM MASTIC lower. Five cases good pale drop, said to have been sold by a judicial order, brought 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb.

GUM MYRRH very neglected and tending easier. For good pale sorts 87*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. was refused, but other parcels were bought in at 85*s*. per cwt.

HELLEBORE ROOT.—Ten bales very fibrous root, just landed from Bordeaux, sold at 20*s*. per cwt.

HEMIDESMUS ROOT.—For one bale good quality 1*s*. per lb. is asked, while 5 bales fair brown rather dark sold at 5*d*. per lb.

HONEY.—Arrivals continue to take place on a rather liberal scale, 856 packages being entered to-day from San Francisco, and 250 from Valparaiso. At auction *Jamaica* honey still brings full prices: good thin reddish 37*s*., fair brown 31*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. For 19 cases palish hard *Californian* 40*s*. per cwt. was refused to-day.

IODINE steady at 9*d*. per oz. for crude, and 13*s*. 3*d*. per lb. for resublimed. Iodide of potassium quoted at 11*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Only 22 packages were offered for sale, but the whole quantity was promptly withdrawn when it was found that the trade would not be willing to pay the enhanced price of 8*s*. per lb. for fairly good partly thin root. An offer of 7*s*. per lb. for such quality was refused, and the owners hold firmly at 8*s*. nominally, an advance on the last auction rates of 1*s*. per lb.

IRISH MOSS is in very small supply, and high rates are realised for the few available parcels.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—The value is from 5*d*. to 5½*d*. per lb.

JALAP.—Prices still keep up, and at to-day's auction a bid of 6½*d*. per lb. for good Vera Cruz partly very

KAVA KAVA.—Eight 40-lb. bags of chumpy quality were shown. The price is reported as 9*d*. per lb.

KOLA NUTS.—Although several parcels were shown at to-day's auctions, none of them were sold. An offer of 2*d*. per

lb. was made for a very common lot, but declined. A well-known importer of this drug writes to us with reference to the parcel above mentioned: "As one very much interested in the kola-nut trade, and in the introduction of this food, I regret extremely that brokers, who ought at least to know whether a drug is simply rotten or not, should allow their rooms to be used to show such perfectly rotten and worm-eaten material as this. There are some nuts out of which the maggots are actually crawling over the boards."

MERCURIALS.—The makers' quotations remain at 3*s*. 2*d*. per lb. for *Calomel*; *Corrosive sublimate*, 2*s*. 6*d*.; *Ointment*, 1*s*. 11*d*.; *Red precipitate*, 3*s*. 5*d*.; *White ditto*, 3*s*. 4*d*.; *Blue pill*, 1*s*. 11*d*.; and *English Vermilion* at 2*s*. 8*d*. per lb. At to-day's auctions 10 cases Chinese vermilion (*Wingkat chop*) sold without reserve at 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb., one lot at 2*s*. 4*d*. per lb.

MORPHIA is very dull and quiet at 4*s*. 8*d*. per oz. from the makers.

MUSK.—The demand is rather slack, and in sympathy with the accumulating supply (at to-day's auctions alone no less than 45 caddies first pile Tonquin pods were offered) prices have declined 3*s*. to 4*s*. on the best grades. Only 8 caddies first pile *Tonquin* pods sold at 88*s*. 6*d*. to 88*s*. per oz. for small to bold pods, with thin blue skin and underskin, dry and well trimmed. The rest was bought in at 90*s*. to 95*s*. per oz. For third pile, fine blue skin and underskin, 70*s*. per oz. is said to be the limit. Ordinary dark badly-trimmed third pile sold at 30*s*. per oz., and ordinary damp untrimmed rubbish, without reserve, at 15*s*. 6*d*. per oz. For *Yunnan* hard dry skinny pods 39*s*. was refused, while for soft bolder pods 45*s*. is asked. *Trimmings* sold at 1*s*. 2*d*. per oz., and very common *Grain* musk, without reserve, at 5*s*. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Twenty-seven bags fair silky *Cochin* seeds were disposed of at 10*s*. to 12*s*. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR) is very firm, and prices are still tending higher. Finest *Italian* is quoted at 4½*d*. to 5*d*. per lb., *French medicinal* at 4½*d*. per lb. An agreement has been arrived at, it is said, by the principal manufacturers in Marseilles, and first pressings are now quoted at 25*l*. 5*s*. to 25*l*. 10*s*., second pressings at 24*l*. 10*s*. per ton, free on board Marseilles. At auction good pale *Calcutta* firsts sold at 3½*d*. per lb., and firsts were bought in at 4½*d*. per lb. Seconds steady at 3*d*. per lb.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The firmness continues, and the quotations given in our last report are fully confirmed.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—At auction to-day, of 10 cases good *Star anise* 3 were sold at 5*s*. 11*d*. per lb., which is rather lower. Holders of *Cassia* oil are firm, and do not care to sell. We understand that 3*s*. 6*d*. was last paid on the spot, and 3*s*. 4*d*. for arrival. Of *Citronella*, 50 cases, newly imported, were sold to-day without reserve at lower rates, viz. ¾*d*. per oz. for one lot, and the rest at ¾*d*. per oz. Ten cases *Cajuput* oil held at 3*s*. 3*d*. per bottle. For good pale *Cinnamon* oil 1*s*. 3*d*. per oz. is asked. Seventy-five cases *Lemon-grass* oil from *Cochin* were offered, and 1½*d*. per oz. was refused for a lot, 1¾*d*. per oz. being the limit. *Nutmeg* oil of fine quality is held at 5*d*. per oz., and paste at 2¾*d*. per oz. For 2 cases of "Fisher's" *Patchouly* oil 1*s*. 8*d*. per oz. is asked. *Peppermint oil.*—HGH is lower; of 20 cases 5 were sold at 13*s*. 6*d*. per lb., but that price appeared unobtainable for the rest.

OPIMUM.—The market remains exceedingly quiet. Druggists' opium is almost a dead letter at present, while the demand for soft shipping is exceedingly moderate.

ORANGE PEEL.—Of 54 packages offered to-day 12 were sold at considerably lower rates—7*d*. to 7½*d*. per lb. for good gelatine cut from Tripoli, and 6*d*. for fairly good Malta. For a lot of fine thin gelatine cut Malta, pale, 1*s*. per lb. was refused, the limit being 1*s*. 2*d*. per lb.

PISTACHIO NUTS.—Eleven packages good nuts are held at 9½*d*. for fair to 1*s*. per lb. for good.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—Prices have recently advanced, and brought about an increase in the quotation for the resin.

QUASSIA WOOD sold very cheaply to-day. For logs 7*l*. was required the other day, but at auction 6 tons were disposed of at 5*l*. 10*s*. For another lot 5*l*. was refused.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers have this week reduced their price to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, at which figure they have done a large business. To-day they have stopped selling at that price, and require again 7*l.* 15*s.* Second-hands are now 7*l.* 13*s.*

QUININE.—A rather large business is reported in German brands at somewhat stiffening rates, up to 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* on the spot, according to brand, and 1*s.* 1½*d.* for early delivery is said to have been refused by the *B. & S.* agents. For distant delivery they now require 1*s.* 2½*d.* per oz.

RHUBARB.—Of 90 cases offered at auction to-day only a small proportion was sold at full prices, the rest being held at too high figures for the present feeling of the market. In the meantime the arrivals are practically *nil*, and there has been a good inquiry privately, especially for high-dried root. At auction the following prices were paid:—*Shensi*, good round druggists' root, ¾ pinky fracture, slightly wormy, 3*s.* 6*d.*; small to medium flat ¾ fair even pinky, ¼ loose grey fracture, fair rough coat, 1*s.* 7*d.*; medium size, fair coat partly rough, ½ loose and dark fracture, 1*s.* 4*d.*; very wormy, without reserve, 7*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. *Canton*, medium to bold flat, ½ grey, ½ dark fracture, 6*d.*; round ditto, very wormy, 6½*d.*; small wormy ditto, 6*d.* to 7*d.*; fair round dry wormy, half pinky, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. *High dried* small bright coated even pinky, 11½*d.*; small, good coat, 9*d.* per lb.

SAFFRON.—Again reported dearer from Spain to-day, good to finest Valencia, 60*s.* to 62*s.* per lb.

SARSAPILLA.—*Grey Jamaica* sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. for good sound (this was the bottom price acceptable), and 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for damages. *Guayaquil* held at 10*d.* per lb. *Lima Jamaica* sold to some extent at 1*s.* 2*d.* for sound, and 1*s.* 1*d.* for damages.

SENNA.—Nearly 400 packages were offered to-day, almost all of very ordinary quality. *Tinneelly*.—About 160 of these sold at somewhat easier rates, good greenish medium to good, 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.*; fair mixed yellow, 2½*d.*; common discoloured and dull, 1*d.* to 1½*d.*; dark and partly rotten rubbish, ¾*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. *Alexandrian* senna is held at 5*d.* to 6*d.* for stalky to fair small broken leaf. Pods, 4½*d.* per lb. We have received 123 bales senna from Bombay this week.

SHELLAC.—The week has been one of continued decline in prices, to-day's quotations at the call being from 8*s.* to 9*s.* below last Thursday's. The monthly statistics, though not so unfavourable as had been feared in many quarters, were yet by no means satisfactory—the March shipments from Calcutta having been 9,900 cwt., while the London stock during the same month has grown by nearly 2,000 cases. At the auctions on Tuesday only 288 cases orange lac (88 sold), 20 cases garnet (all sold), and 295 cases button (116 sold) were offered. There was very little bidding, *Garnet* being about 1*s.*, and *Button* from 7*s.* to 8*s.* lower than at the preceding auctions. *Orange lac* remained steady. The following prices were paid:—*Second orange*: Fine good strong, 69*s.* refused; fair second livery, 66*s.* *Garnet*: Good bright AC, one lot 55*s.*; remainder at 54*s.* per cwt. For some very superior button lac 107*s.* 6*d.* was said to be the limit; but no higher bid was made than 91*s.*; good firsts, slightly cakey, sold at 82*s.* to 84*s.*; fair to good seconds at 78*s.* to 80*s.* per cwt. Since the auctions about 2,500 cases have been sold at the "call" (which is now held at 3 o'clock instead of 3.30 P.M.), and the quotations to-day closed as follows:—

	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Second Orange TN:—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Sellers	65 0	66 0	67 0	67 6	70 0
Buyers	65 0	66 0	67 0	67 0	67 6

Garnet AC:—

Entirely nominal, without buyers.

The business consisted of 100 cases T.N. April, 200 May, and 700 June.

SQUILLS neglected; 2¼*d.* per lb. is asked for fair palish quality.

TAMARINDS.—The new crop of West Indian tamarinds is arriving, and turns out to be of rather inferior quality, dull, mixed, and partly thin. The demand is very limited, and of the 662 packages *Barbadoes* offered for sale by auction on Wednesday only 100 sold at 5*s.* decline as compared with

the opening rates of last season, viz., 20*s.* for fair quality. To-day another consignment of 664 packages has arrived.

TURMERIC rather better at auction, with sales of good *Bengal* finger at 10*s.*, and fair *Madras* ditto at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

VANILLA.—87 packages offered to-day, and were all sold at a fresh advance of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; good soft crystallised, 5½-inch to 9-inch, 18*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*; fair brownish, 5½-inch to 8½-inch, 15*s.* to 21*s.*; 8-inch to 9-inch, 22*s.* 6*d.*; fair dry brown, 5½-inch to 6½-inch, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* per lb.

WAX (BEES) is still well inquired for, and sells at full prices—*Jamaica*, good yellow, 6*l.* 5*s.*; partly dark and brown mixed, 5*l.* 15*s.*; half dark to common drossy and dull mixed, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 97*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Italian*, good orange, 5*l.* 10*s.*; good even orange *Mogadore*, 97*s.* 6*d.*; *Australian*, grey and yellow, 6*l.* per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Five cases good pale squares sold at 45*s.* per cwt.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE feeling is gradually growing here that we are approaching the end of the long dull state of matters in the chemical market. The demand for several articles has not only improved—the business done being of a much heavier character—but in some cases prices have decidedly advanced, whilst in others the late decline has been stopped. Negotiations are still going on with regard to several chemicals, and should these result in some general agreement, we shall have higher prices.

ACIDS.—These are all quiet. *Tartaric*, in only limited demand, at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. *Citric* is somewhat firmer at 1*s.* 4¼*d.* per lb. *Oxalic* is held very firmly at 4¼*d.* net cash. *Boracic* has been in more ample supply, with sellers for prompt and early forward at 25*s.* per cwt.

BORAX.—The shipments of this chemical have decidedly improved lately, and makers are holding for 30*s.*, but second-hand lots are selling at 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. A parcel of *Californian* borax was offered last week, but was not sold. Holders are asking 30*s.* for it. For the moment the demand from New York has entirely ceased, and apparently buyers there are waiting to see whether the Californian syndicate will continue in existence as before.

SODA SALTS.—*Soda ash* has been in very steady demand at 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per degree, and this chemical fully holds its own. *Caustic soda* has not only stopped its downward course, but has rallied and is now dearer, buyers having come in to purchase somewhat freely, and second-hand sellers not pressing for orders. The closing quotations are: 60 per cent. cream at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 60 per cent. white at 5*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and 70 per cent. white at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* *Bicarbonate* is firmly held at 4*l.* 15*s.* Several orders for special brands under this price cannot be executed. *Soda crystals* are steady at 2*l.* 10*s.*, and an early improvement in value is not improbable. *Nitrate*, in consequence of arrivals, and to some extent by reason of the protracted winter, has had a somewhat sharp decline, the present prices being 10*s.* 4¼*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SULPHUR.—This article is very steady, best thirds held at 4*l.* 10*s.*, *roll* at 6*l.* 5*s.*, and *flowers* at 8*l.* 15*s.* From the number of royalties granted under Chance's new process it would appear that the production of recovered sulphur must be largely increased, and will materially affect the import of foreign.

METAL SALTS.—*Iron sulphate* is very firm, Welsh selling at 35*s.* and Lancashire at 36*s.* per ton.

ARSENIC continues to move off at the late advance, 13*l.* per ton being freely paid.

MAGNESIA SULPHATE is freely held at 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The position of this article is somewhat irregular, quotations ranging from 26*l.* to 25*l.* per ton, with a downward tendency and a flat market.

NOTES ON ESSENTIAL OILS.

(From Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s Half-yearly Report.)

ANISE OIL.—In consequence of disturbances which occurred in August last several Russian dealers in anise have removed from Krassnoje, hitherto the centre of the business, to Ostrogoschk, on the railway from Rostoff to Moscow. The only anise-producing district of Russia is situated between the towns of Krassnoje, Ostrogoschk, and Alexejewka, and covers a comparatively small area. The cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers, and was formerly one of their principal sources of income. But the present over-production has so cut down the prices that the cultivation no longer pays. The yield in 1837 was equal to nearly 9,000,000 lbs.

ANGELICA OIL.—The results of the first shipment of Japanese angelica root, of which mention was made in our last report, differ materially from those obtained from the German drug. The shape of the roots is the same, but the Japanese angelica is of a very pale, almost white, colour, and possesses strong fibrils. It belongs without doubt to either the *A. refracta*, Fr. Schmidt, or the *A. anomala*, Lall., both of which are cultivated in the open in Japan. Compared with the European roots the Japanese angelica is very deficient in oil, and contains only one-tenth per cent. of an oil which is quite different from the commercial article. Its s.g. at 20° is 0.910, against 0.853 for the German article. The odour is exceptionally intense and lasting. The Japanese oil cannot be used commercially because of its high cost of production.

BERGAMOT OIL.—From last autumn until December prices maintained their advancing tendency, but after that they receded, reaching their lowest point in January last. From that time forward the position has remained a firm one, and although France, the principal consumer, is compelled, through the highness of the duties, to restrict its purchases to what is absolutely necessary, there does not appear to be any particular difficulty in disposing of the production. It may therefore be presumed that the present moderate prices will continue in force for a time. Quite recently the question as to what is the natural colour of bergamot oil has frequently been mooted in commercial circles, and, as erroneous ideas are prevalent upon this subject, we have asked the views of two of the most reliable producers in Reggio, and have received from them the following information:—A writes: "Most of the essential oil of bergamot produced is brownish yellow, but a certain grade has a greenish tint. This latter is an oil which has been prepared from fruit that has ripened prematurely. In commerce this grade is rarely found pure, being generally mixed with oil produced from the later and ripe fruits. Examining this quality in a test tube, it cannot really be called green, it has always a yellowish hue. The emerald-green essences which are shipped from Messina are those which have been kept for a long period in badly-lined coppers, and the oxidation of the latter metal causes the green colour." B writes: "When the bergamot fruit has been newly treated, the oil obtained is of the colour of honey, and this grade is much esteemed and in general demand. The green colour is caused when the oil remains in the coppers for, say, six or seven months. It then destroys the tin lining of the copper vessel, and becomes green from contact with the copper. Every other explanation is wrong."

LEMON OIL.—Since last autumn a decided fall has taken place in the prices of all varieties of Sicilian oils, brought about by a number of widely divergent causes. In the first place, there has been an immense decrease of the exports, not only owing to the fabulous retrogression of the exports to France, but also generally in the total shipments of these oils. Another important cause is the fact that there is a great scarcity of money in Sicily and Calabria, in consequence of the depreciation of wine, one of the staple products of the country. Another blow was inflicted specially upon the essential-oil market by the collapse, last February, of one of the principal and oldest Sicilian firms of bankers and produce merchants. This firm is said to have advanced money largely on essential oils, and these had to be sold at any price

after the catastrophe. The shipments of essential oils of all kinds from Messina in 1888 have been 224,510 lbs., worth 3,367,622*l.* From Palermo were shipped 28,089 kilos., valued at 393,246*l.*; from Reggio, 39,012 kilos., worth 585,180*l.*; and from Catania about 7,000 kilos., worth 66,725*l.*

THE POSITION OF QUININE.

THE COMBINATION RUMOURS REVIVED.

THE *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* of March 20 prints a long interview with an "expert," whose name is carefully kept secret, but whose statements are said to be "authoritative," and who makes the following assertions, which must be taken for what they are worth. The Brunswick factory's dividend of 40 per cent. was not declared for 1888, but for 1887. The dividend for 1888 has not yet been made known, but the earnings for that year will probably reach about 20 per cent. The Brunswick managed to reap such a harvest simply by good management, and selling quinine short. It is the best-managed quinine factory abroad.

There is no more money to be made now in selling short on account of the reduced prices, but the factory in question may realise something from the early deliveries of this year. The low market has brought the quinine manufacturers to realise that some action must be taken to save their industry. With one or two exceptions their concerns have been conducted at a loss for one year and a half, and it is only a question of time when a radical change will be made by the formation of a combination. The last effort in this direction failed because of the jealousy existing between two leading concerns. Meetings were held with the view of harmonising the two factions, but the breach became wider the more it was discussed, and the project of combining the interests had to be abandoned for the time being, but the opportunity is now ripe for reviving it, and we may fully expect to see a combination of quinine-makers in successful operation within six months, as the quinine-makers abroad are disposed to be more charitable towards each other (*sic!*), and to come together on a plan of mutual protection. The American makers are to be included in the coming syndicate, which will be international, and include every maker in the world. As regards the works in the United States that have stopped manufacturing quinine proper provision will be made to their satisfaction, and with the view of allowing their quinine departments to remain closed.

The main purpose of the combination would be to curtail production, which has been carried on to an enormous extent. The annual consumption of quinine in the world is 7,000,000 oz., and it is desired beyond everything else to keep production within the consumptive limits. The consumption of cinchona alkaloids as a whole has decreased within the past two years on account of the substitutes, but the consumption of quinine has increased, principally because of the withdrawal from the market of cinchonidine, which it does not now pay to crystallise. There is more cinchonidine in the bark now used than formerly, owing to the South American barks being substituted by the Ceylon barks.

In Europe every manufacturer has his territory well defined, but in the United States the competition is between Zimmer, Brunswick, Gold and Silver, Mannheim, and Milan. The Mannheim has a certain outlet on the other side for quinine in small packages, and the average price received for it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* an oz. more than for other brands. Howards get a special price in England and the colonies on the same merit as the P. & W. brand does in America. Pelletier receives an exceptional price for export, especially in South America and the West Indies, on account of the factory being long established. It is also protected by a duty of 12 francs being levied on all foreign quinine entering France. The Milan factory receives from the Government 5*l.* per oz. on all the quinine exported, a bounty which is intended as a drawback for the duty which has to be paid on the kerosene. All foreign quinine pays a duty of 10 francs per kilo. in Italy. The consumption of quinine in Italy is 500,000 oz. per annum, and that of the Italian Government not over 15,000 oz.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to point out an error which Mr. Proctor has fallen into in his paper on "Liq. Ammon. Acet.," published in your last issue.

Mr. Proctor gives 1·015 as the sp. gr. of the B.P. solution; as a matter of fact neither Mr. Proctor nor the B.P. is correct, the real sp. gr. being practically 1·018. Mr. Proctor's error is due to the fact that he dilutes the stronger solution of the B.P. with 5 volumes of water, whereas the Pharmacopœia directs 1 volume to be diluted with water sufficient to produce 5 volumes.

Yours faithfully,

17 Bull St., Birmingham, April 2. R. A. CRIPPS.

SIR,—Mr. Proctor has fallen into a strange error, which mars his paper on liquor ammoniae acetatis and detracts largely from its value. He says that the 3 pints in the formula for the stronger solution are equal to 18 pints of the dilute or normal solution, and that 1 pint of the latter represents 376 grains of carbonate of ammonia, while the fact is that the 3 pints only make 15 of the dilute liquor, each of which is equivalent to 452 grains of carbonate of ammonia. Owing to this error the specific gravity which he gives is not that of the B.P. liquor. Neither can he be said to have correctly determined the specific gravity of the stronger solution, for, judging from the only detailed experiment given, the carbonate of ammonia used was not quite up to the B.P. standard. He has also failed to show any good reason for making the base the starting-point and standard constituent for preparing the solution. As to the comparative ease of estimating the carbonate by the method indicated, it is difficult to understand how anyone can tell the ammonia value of this compound by merely looking at it. Such a proceeding could only be called guessing. In constructing the formula for liq. ammon. acet. fort. there has apparently been some confusion, which the article referred to does not tend to clear up.

Yours, &c.,

Edinburgh, April 3.

C. A. MACPHERSON.

Patent Medicines in Ireland.

SIR,—In reply to "Repeal," be will find the Medicine-stamp Act in Newbery Catalogue, 1889. He will see Ireland is entirely omitted—England and Scotland, with their capitals, are only mentioned. Why I am unable to answer correctly, unless Great Britain and Ireland have always enjoyed their medical and pharmaceutical legislation at separate intervals.

With regard to the sale of patents in Ireland, almost all English patents are stamped. Most of the American patents are sold without stamps. The latter are imported, *via* Liverpool, in original consignments to the Irish wholesale houses, and then distributed by them over the country at a slightly lower price than they can be bought in London. I believe that an English firm can import any of their own preparations unstamped, provided they send them direct to Ireland with one of their own employes, but, of course, could not send them for enclosure to London or provincial wholesale houses in Great Britain. Very few English proprietors take any notice of this, or probably are not aware of it. I have met celaudine, and some other English corn cures, un-

stamped, and for many years have sold Fellows's Syrup, Safe Cure, Kidney Wort, St. Jacob's Oil, and lately "Sequah's" preparations, unstamped. Fellows's Syrup has an extra label attached, stating that if unstamped it is 3s. 6d. All others bring the full retail price if the customer is unsophisticated or "green" enough to pay it. In large towns "cutting" is known, but not to so keen an edge as in England.

The sale of patent medicines in Ireland is very considerable, and they are well pushed by English and American firms, the Irish papers making much out of their advertisements. Irish chemists put up their own specialities, "none daring to make them afraid"; neither do they pay any licence to retail stamped medicines, but beyond a local, and almost personal, sale, these are not much known. How, when, and by whom a Patent-medicine Act and licence will be applied to Ireland the future historian may note. Yours, &c.,

April 1.

SCOT ABROAD. (20/12.)

[Makers of patent medicines in Great Britain may consign their products to agents abroad without stamping them, but if they sell them the goods must be stamped. There is no reason, therefore, why the Irish people should be compelled to contribute to this tax: they are specially exempted from it, and a judicious business arrangement amongst wholesale firms or the makers would make the matter right.—Ed. C. & D.]

Check upon Returns.

SIR,—The plan I adopt, and which answers pretty well, is to enter every article and amount into a book provided for the purpose, and a double check is never to allow more than a few shillings to remain in the till, especially as tills are sometimes carried off bodily.

Another good plan, but which is troublesome when busy, is to give each customer a receipt for amount spent. A book with sheets of perforated discs and carbon paper underneath is all that is required. This check is in force in many large ready-money businesses, and answers admirably.

PHYSOSTIGMATA. (249/15.)

Use of Potassium Permanganate in Making Distilled Water.

SIR,—I find in your last number a letter from Mr. Thos. Maben calling in question the utility of the process given at page 31 of "The Art of Dispensing" for the preparation of pure distilled water by the addition of sulphuric acid and permanganate of potash to the still-charge. I have used the process for several years, and repeated tests have never shown the presence of a trace of (1) ammonia, (2) nitrites, or (3) chlorides in the distillate since its adoption; and I may add that it is practically unnecessary to reject the first runnings, though this is done to secure cleanliness in the worm-tube. I do not use the continuous process, nor have I any experience in the employment of it. The water I use is that supplied to the town from the river Severn, which varies in hardness from 5° to 12° Clarke, rising occasionally to 16° in summer. My still holds 20 gallons, and I add to the charge $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of concentrated sulphuric acid and 40 grains of potassium permanganate.

Yours, &c.,

Shrewsbury, March 30.

THOS. P. BLUNT.

Commercial Euonymin.

SIR,—When "Dum Spiro Spero" says that the colouring-matter of green euonymin is not soluble in alcohol he refers, I suppose, to his own sample. He should not, therefore, state this fact as a general law, because my euonymin does give up its colouring-matter to alcohol, and it is without doubt due to chlorophyll. Allow me to refer him to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for February 23, page 267, in which it is stated, "In the preparation of green euonymin means are taken to retain in the finished product the colouring-matter of the shrub bark, which is very green, whereas the root bark is yellow in colour."

Faithfully yours,

Wandsworth, S.W., April 1.

A. PERCY SMITH.

Cheap Soap Liniment.

SIR,—The following formula has been used by myself and predecessor for over three quarters of a century. It remains quite bright to the last:—Dissolve 12 oz. of soft soap in 4 lbs. of boiling water, in another jar dissolve 3 oz. camphor, 1 oz. ol. origani, 1 oz. oil rosemary in 3 lbs. of spirit. When dissolved mix the two solutions.

Yours,

ISONIA. (22/7.)

The Cultivation of Mint.

SIR,—For some time past great interest has been shown in the cultivation of herbs in this country, and it may interest some of your readers to know the following. I examined two pieces of ground where mint for menthol had grown last year, and, for some reason which I am not at present able to fathom, there was hardly a root to be seen, except on the outside edges of the borders. I presume that having allowed the mint to grow to its full height of 3 feet 6 inches without cutting it until after it was in full flower, the plants had become so weakened that the roots could not stand the winter. I have always previously cut off the tops, and the plants have come up true the next year.

25 Lime Street, London, E.C., Yours truly,

April 2.

THOS. CHRISTY.

The Medicine-stamp Acts.

SIR,—I beg to suggest that the Medicine-stamp Acts might be advantageously revised on the following lines:—(1) The wholesale dealer's licence should be more than the retailer's. (2) A retailer having more than one place of business should be required to take a licence for each separate shop or store he may own. (3) All medicines which are retailed by the maker only should be exempt from duty. (4) All patent and proprietary medicines containing scheduled poisons should come under the regulations of the Poisons Act.

Yours truly,

H. E. J. (20/64.)

SIR,—The real grievance, in my opinion, is that we are liable to be dropped on at any time and told to pay up, or else look out for sorrow, if we happen to have a label with a hidden meaning in it which only the authorities at Somerset House can interpret. I am not speaking of flagrant cases of evading the stamp duty. There may be such, but I have had fifteen years' roving as chemist's assistant, at home and abroad, and have never met with one. I think we have the remedy in our own hands a good deal. We should draw up our labels more carefully, bearing in mind the general meaning of the Act, and spend 2s. 6d. in Alpe's "Handy Book"; never draw up a label without it, and also revise our old stock of labels with its help.

In drawing up a label which is to be non-labile I attend to—first, avoid the possessive case; second, avoid any recommendation which may imply prevention or cure; third, avoid any recommendation either by hand-bills, show-cards, or posters; fourth, if I am in any doubt, after consulting Alpe's "Handy Book," I send the label to Somerset House, and keep their decision in a handy place for reference at any time.

Yours truly,

H. E. C.

Economy of Light.

We have several letters following up "N. O. R.'s" ideas about the counter gas-jet. "N. O. R." himself states that he uses twine to tie the wrappers of bottles, and says that this is, perhaps, only applicable to poor districts. Mr. F. Cox takes an ordinary turned wood box, with a hole in the lid the size of a pencil; next makes three holes through a halfpenny, one in the centre to fit wax vestas, the other two for small nails, to nail the coin to the top of the lid. When in use, strike a vesta and put it into the centre hole, and it will burn sufficiently long to seal all necessities for one bottle of medicine, and will do no harm in burning down to the metal. Vesta boxes with lids to suit Mr. Cox's idea are to be had. But are these contrivances worth the trouble? A small gas-jet burning all day cannot cost much more than a penny, and,

using one of Macfie's economical burners, a penny a week would almost cover the cost of gas for sealing purposes.

The Half-priced Closed Letter Company (Limited).

—*St. Andrew* (16/23) and *An Agent* (20/72) write to us to express disapproval of the sheets now supplied by this company.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Ext. Belladon. Liq.

SIR,—In reply to the query of A. G. Keith, I would beg to suggest that the doctor evidently intended extraet, bellad. liq. as ordered to be dispensed; and I think the fluid extract U.S.P., valoid process, supplied by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., should have been dispensed, inasmuch that a short time ago the valoid fluid extraets of belladonna and hyoscyamus, were recommended in the *British Medical Journal* by Dr. Shaw, of Sheerness, and consequently would be noted by medical men. I invariably look well around and make several inquiries before substituting anything likely to drift business in the wrong direction.

Yours truly,

A. B. (20/41.)

Fancied Conveniences.

SIR,—For the last week or two I have expected to see some comments on Mr. Brown's addition to the armaments of pharmacy, and, as none have appeared, I venture to make a few remarks. To start with, I cannot see that the stoppered mixer scores any points over the ordinary half-pint measure as a dispensing convenience. The chief advantages which Mr. Brown claims for his modification of some one else's suggestion is that it saves the imperfect rinsing out of the small measure (in cases of mucilage, &c.) with the menstruum; also that it prevents hard pieces of undissolved salts finding their way into the mixture. These are apparently the only points in favour of the mixer, and I think the same, and more beside, can be put to the credit of the measure; therefore, I will try to prove it. If a dispenser had to use 2 or 3 draehms of mucilage or glycerine, surely he would not measure it with the 10-oz. mixer. If not, then he is compelled to rinse his small measure, and one of the points in favour of the mixer is quashed. Again, many dispensers make a rule of dissolving the salts of a mixture in an open measure with the help of a stirring-rod, straining the solution if necessary. As a result of experience, I have often found that no amount of shaking would dissolve a piece of hardened potassium citrate, and, if such were the case with the mixer, you would have to resort to a glass rod or strainer, so that the convenience is placed on the same footing as a common measure. Next follow two instances where the measure has a decided pull. I refer to a mixture containing a salt and senega or other saponaceous infusion. Which would be the best way to effect solution—stirring or shaking; and causing a froth that would possibly take half an hour to subside? Also, which would cost most to replace in case of breakage—the elaborate stoppered concern or the eighteen-penny measure.

Yours truly,

PUFF BOX. (21/16.)

Suspending Bismuth Subnitrate in Mixtures.

SIR,—If your correspondent "Dispenser" again refers to my paper on this subject, as printed in your issue of March 16, he will find I stated that when using compound powder of tragacanth as a suspending agent for bismuth subnitrate, the best results are obtained by using only one-fourth part of it to each part of the bismuth. This I have proved from experiment. "Dispenser" says that in this proportion "the mixture soon separates, becomes perfectly curdy, and no amount of shaking can induce the faintest hope of ever again getting the bismuth diffused." I have not

found it so, even after the mixture has stood for several weeks. I mentioned that compound powder of tragacanth is preferable to mucilage of tragacanth, as the presence of sugar in it lessens the tendency of the bismuth and tragacanth to run into knots, while the starch being insoluble in water renders the sediment denser and more easily shaken up.

"Dispenser" evidently forgets that in many cases of stomach disorders for which bismuth is extensively prescribed, gums are objectionable agents, and the smallest quantity—if any—used the better.

As to glycerine, I should advise "Dispenser" to prepare mixtures of (1) bismuth subnit. and water, and (2) the same with glycerine, and judge for himself whether glycerine possesses any power of suspension. When shaken up it will be found that in the former mixture the bismuth subsides so rapidly that the patient cannot possibly pour out equal portions containing equal doses of bismuth, an objection which is entirely obviated by the presence of glycerine in the latter one.

"Dispenser" asserts that from a dispensing point of view the carbonate of bismuth is preferable to the subnitrate. Nobody disputes this, but so long as physicians declare the subnitrate more efficacious, from a medicinal point of view, we must adhere to the faithful dispensing of their prescriptions. In the analysis of 10,000 prescriptions dispensed by chemists, as published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1886, the subnitrate appears 266 times, while the carbonate only 68 times.

Yours faithfully.

Obau, April 2.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulae and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulae or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issues can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

19/66. **Carbolic Tooth-powder.**—August 9, 1888, page 202.

21/10. **Colouring Billiard Balls.**—October 22, 1887, page 529.

16/13. **Essence of Rennet.**—September 22, 1887, page 388.

20/67. **Arsenical Sheep-dips.**—An article on the subject will be found on page 217 of our 1885 volume. Equal parts of arsenic and sulphur are used, and the same weight of size may be added.

20 67. **Medical Works for Chemists.**—Refer to the index of last volume.

Perfume Essences.—The correspondents who write regarding the formulae given on page 399 will find the information desired in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of February, 1885.

15/13. **Physic.**—(1) Yes, common parsley. Try Potter & Clarke. (2) Liquor epistasticus is apparently intended.

13/36. **Vinum.**—You cannot make the wine without taking out a licence, which will cost you 10s.

15/56. **Quass.**—Your questions are fully discussed in the "Art of Dispensing," to which we must refer you.

3/30. **S. D. L.**—The **Meat Preserving Solution** owes its action to bisulphite of lime, not to boric acid.

18/6. **Morgan & Co.**—There are a good many sheep-runs about Texas, we understand.

17/57. **Leslie.**—(1) We thank you for your suggestion, which has had our consideration before now. (2) The first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act do not "extend to or interfere . . . with the making or dealing in patent medicines." So that anyone can make such preparations with poisons. Of course the seller ought to label them "Poison," as the provisions of the 17th section as to labelling apply.

18/73. **Tussis.**—We have asked you for the complete formula; you simply name the ingredients.

Salix (4/16) sends us a bottle of **Compound Syrup of Hypophosph.** prepared by himself from the following formula:—

Ferri sulph.	..	..	..	..	gr. 32
Sodæ hypophos.	..	..	..	..	" 64
Potas. hypophos.	..	..	..	..	" 64
Manganes. hypophos.	..	..	..	..	" 32
Quininae hypophos.	..	..	..	..	" 20
Acid. hypophosphor.	..	..	..	..	m30
Aquæ dest.	..	..	..	..	3vj.
Sacchar alb.	..	..	..	..	3vj.

Dissolve hypophosphites in part of water, and ferri sulph. last, dissolved in remainder, boil and filter on to sugar while hot.

Liq. strychninae 5j. to every 3iv. of syrup when completed.

"Salix" has generally boiled the whole for a short time afterwards to dissolve the sugar; after standing for some time, however, stellate acicular crystals are formed. He asks, "Is this the quinine thrown down?"

[The tufts of crystals which are deposited are a mixture of sulphate and hypophosphite of quinine. The amount of acid in the syrup is not sufficient to keep it in solution. No syrup of hypophosphites containing sulphuric acid is ever satisfactory, because, sooner or later, the sulphuric acid is reduced by the hypophosphorous acid, so that the syrup acquires an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen. The best way to improve the above formula is to double the quantity of hypophosphorous acid. The B.P.C. formula is a better one.]

15/66. **W. H. M.**—You cannot remove the odour from petroleum completely. Agitate first with an acidulated solution of potassium permanganate, then with sulphuric acid, and, lastly, wash with water. Even after this is done an odour remains. You had better use citronella oil without the purification.

8/28. **Aqua.**—You have not used sufficient of the **Soluble Essence of Ginger** to each gallon of syrup, and you require to add a little flavouring to it. The following is a good formula:—

Soluble essence of ginger	..	..	..	18 oz.
Essence of vanilla	..	..	..	1 drachm
Tincture of fresh lemon peel	..	..	..	1 oz.
" " capsicum	..	..	..	4 drachms
Burnt sugar	..	..	..	3 "

Mix, and allow to stand till clear.

Transparent Chlorodyne.

SIR,—The following is a formula for transparent chlorodyne, which I think will suit an inquirer in your issue of March 23:—

Morph. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	gr. 16
Sp. rectif.	..	..	..	3j. 3v.
Tr. cannab. ind.	..	..	..	3iij.
Ol. menth. pip.	..	..	..	℥vj.
Tr. capsici	..	..	..	℥xx.
Chloroformi	..	..	..	3ivss.
Ac. hydrocyanic. dil.	..	..	..	3j.
Glycerini	..	..	..	3iv. 3ss.

Dissolve the morphine in the spirit, and add the tincture of Indian hemp and the other ingredients in their order.

Yours respectfully,

Beverley, March 31.

HY. G. WOODLIFFE.

19/50. *G. and K.*—Income-tax Repayment Agency, 25 Colville Terrace, Powis Square, W.

19/33. *Vet.*—You will get all information regarding the Edinburgh veterinary colleges and curriculum in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, September 22, 1888.

19/32. *Country Chemist.*—We recently had replies to the same inquiry. Brevitts and other glass manufacturers who advertise in this journal will supply you.

19/35. *Scalp.*—For **Scurf in the Beard** you should give a weak acetic acid hair lotion. Insist on scrupulous cleanliness (the hair should be cut short), and if the system requires toning give Easton's Syrup.

18/2. *Henrieus.*—Dr. Gordon Stable's "Hints about Home and Farm Favourites" (F. Warne & Co.) gives sound information regarding dogs.

20/73. *Ajax.*—There were names of 13,812 chemists and druggists on the register on January 1 of this year. But as these include a large number of qualified assistants, partners, and persons otherwise engaged, a large number must be deducted from this total to get at the actual number of chemists' businesses in Great Britain. According to the last returns (1887-8) there were 20,072 licensed dealers in patent medicines in England and Wales, and 1,528 in Scotland, at 5s. each. The revenue raised by the sale of stamps amounted to 191,475*l*.

248/24. *W. B. B.*—It is impossible to say.

250/37. *Seabreech.*—Further examination of your ointment shows the absence of metallic salts. It is made apparently with fresh butter and wax, four parts of the former and one of the latter. The colouring matter appears to be alkanet. It does not resemble Date's ointment.

246/60. *G. W. B.*—We do not have formulæ for the essences, but presume that a mixture of cochineal colouring and weak syrup suitably flavoured with the artificial essences of raspberry and strawberry would produce them. We have not examined the preparations to which you refer. See *DIARY*, page 256.

Palmyra (1/7) and *Veterinarian* (256/51).—The constituent parts of the powders which you send cannot be identified with certainty.

4/65. *Sparrow.*—Neither of the samples contains strychnine or perchloride of mercury.

6/4. *J. S. Oldham.*—The **Powder for Rheumatism** which you send is 10 grains of saccharated carbonate of iron.

9/38. *A. F. C.*—**Sachet Perfume.**—The following is for rose sachet:—Powdered orris, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; rose leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; ground sandal wood, 4 oz.; patchouly leaves, 2 oz.; extract of civet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of rose geranium, 30 minims; otto of rose, 20 minims. Break up the leaves, and mix the whole together. The oils and extract should be mixed with the powders previously.

10/65. *Dental.*—(1) The General Medical Council meets some time this month, we believe, but you can ascertain by writing to the Registrar, 299 Oxford Street, W.

10/3. *Beverage.*—**Hop Ale.**—Try the following formula:—Hops, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; coriander seeds, 1 oz.; water, 8

gallons; boil for 10 or 15 minutes and strain; again boil with the same quantity of water and strain, mixing the strained liquors while hot with 24 lbs. of golden syrup. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of essence of pineapple, 1 oz. of tincture of capsicum, and 20 gallons of water. Mix the whole well with $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of yeast, and allow to ferment in a moderately warm place for 24 hours. Then bottle, and allow to "ripen" for a week before using.

13/35. *W. Simpson.*—**Picealilli.**—Take a white cabbage (hard), 2 cauliflowers, some French beans, a stick of horseradish, 24 small white onions, 12 gherkins. Suitably prepare the cabbage, cauliflower, and horseradish, and pour boiling brine over the whole of the ingredients. Strain next morning, and add the following:—Curry-powder, 2 oz.; garlic, ginger, and mustard seed, of each, 1 oz.; capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Fill up the jar with hot pickling-vinegar, close, and allow to stand for a month before using.

15/70. *R. W.*—"The Farmer's Veterinary Adviser" (Nimmo, 10s. 6*d.*) is a very useful book for chemists to have by them to refer to regarding all veterinary matters.

15/30. *J. H. Beard.*—(1) We have no precise information regarding the composition used by London butchers for removing the hair from calves' heads, but have heard that it is milk of lime fresh made, and used warm. (2) **Liquor Copaibæ Alkalina (Frank's Solution).**—Copaiba, 2 parts; solution of potash, 3 parts; water, 7 parts. Boil for a few minutes, put into a separator, and allow to stand for about a week, by which time the mixture separates into two portions. The lower, or aqueous, portion is to be drawn off carefully from the upper oily one, and 1 part of fresh spirit of nitrous ether added to it. A little solution of potash will restore the brightness.

15/71. *S. C. M.*—Judging from what you say, we should think that you have not been sufficiently careful in observing the B.P. temperature for making **Linimentum Saponis**; it should not exceed 70° F. Or, if you have used odd bits of soap, which are generally too dry, that will explain the deposition in the finished liniment after storing. You should conduct the maceration at as low a temperature as possible—in your store-room, for example.

15/12. *Ajax.*—Your **Dentists' Modelling-wax** has a melting-point of 53° C., and is apparently composed of paraffin, resin, and a fixed oil. Try the following proportions:—Hard paraffin, 3 parts; resin, 1 part; olive oil, 2 parts (or a sufficiency); rose pink, in fine powder, a sufficiency. Melt and mix. As paraffin varies in melting-point, you must adjust the quantity of olive oil to suit it.

17/20. *T. Perkin.*—The following formula for **Friar's Balsam** is from a manuscript recipe-book, about a hundred years old. It must not be confounded with compound tincture of benzoin, which is the Friar's Balsam now recognised—

Gum, benzoin	3 <i>l</i> 7.
Bals, Peruvian.	5 <i>j</i> .
Alces Soc't.	5 <i>ss</i> .
Gum, myrrhæ	5 <i>ss</i> .
„ oliban.	5 <i>ss</i> .
Bals, toluatan.	5 <i>j</i> .
Spirit, vini rect.	1 <i>lb</i> iss.

Macerate for eight days and strain.

16/10. *W. F.*—**Assay of Tincture of Opium.**—The simplest method is that devised by Mr. F. W. Fletcher (this journal, February 16, page 239). This gives the total alkaloids—about 5½ per cent.—which may be taken as strong evidence that the morphine strength of the tincture is what it should be. To estimate the morphine only evaporate 1 oz. of the tincture to the consistence of a syrup, add 15 grains of slaked lime, and an ounce of water. Heat for an hour and filter, washing the filter with warm water until the filtrate is

nearly colourless. To the filtrate add 40 minims of rectified spirit, 2 drachms of ether, and 16 grains of ammonium chloride. Shake occasionally in the course of two hours, then set aside for twelve hours; collect the crystals of morphine on a tared filter, wash with a little ether, dry, and weigh.

17/46. *R. B.*—We regret that we cannot at present give you the information you require, but we shall keep the matter before us.

Gravy Salt.—*R. B.* (46/17) sends the following in reply to a request made some time ago:—"Granulate salt by heating on an iron plate over stove, stirring constantly, and at the same time dredging with powdered sugar until a rich brown is produced. A little cayenne may be added, and a trifle of garlic."

20/51. *H. E. C.*—(1) Yes; if the extract of *nux vomica* yields you an opalescent tincture, filter. This shows that the extract has been made with a stronger spirit than should be used, consequently the fat of the seed has been dissolved. (2) Our experience with commercial citrate of bismuth is similar to your own; it is apt to yield a **Liquor Bismuthi** of a distinct straw colour. Note, however, that a decided excess of ammonia should be used, and that it takes about fifteen minutes before it exerts its full solvent influence upon the citrate. We get the best results by using freshly precipitated bismuth citrate. The addition of 10 grains of ammonium citrate and 40 minims of rectified spirit to each ounce of the preparation greatly improves its keeping properties; so modified, the solution never develops a fungus, nor does it become milky. See paper in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January, 1886, page 17. (3) **Decoct. Sarsæ Co.** A formula for preparing this from the fluid extract will be found in our issue of July 23, 1887, page 103.

20/71. *Cera.*—The best **Solvents for Orange Shellac** are alcohol (methylated spirit) and a hot solution of borax. The wax and gluten do not dissolve in the former, but a clear solution may easily be obtained by subsidence and filtration.

20/50. *J. E. Alcock.*—Jeyes' disinfectant is the subject of a patent, and is made by treating coal-tar with an alkali. It is understood not to contain phenol.

20/63. *Inquisition.*—(1) We do not know what the cakes are flavoured with. (2) We have the ink under investigation at present.

19/39. *T. F. E.*—Wire blinds are lacquered to prevent them from rusting. It is difficult to renew the lacquer without the aid of heat. Try a weak sandarac varnish, 1 in 10 of benzol.

19/30. *A Voice from the East.*—See recent issue for Warburg's tincture. We have not a formula for tincture of quinoidine. The ague speciality is given in our issue of July 21, 1888, page 77.

20/24. *J. L.*—The first we do not know. **Hibbert's Antiseptic Medicine** is a saturated solution of magnesium chloride, about 75 per cent.

20/9. *Wills.*—Hot-water bottles should stand boiling-water. We have not a reliable formula for a cement to prepare them.

20 18. *Phoenix.*—We have no experience with Baker's preparation, and are not, therefore, in a good position to further advise you. How did you make your solution? If it is neutral it should not rust iron vessels kept in its vicinity.

21/1. *H. S.*—Wills's "Elements of Pharmacy" will cover the requirements of the Bell Scholarship examination.

Syrupus Picis, U.S.P.—Several correspondents ask for the formula of this preparation, which is as follows:—

Wood tar	..	..	..	..	3 oz.
Cold water	..	..	..	..	5 fl. oz.
Boiling distilled water	..	..	..	..	20 fl. oz.
Sugar, in coarse powder	..	..	..	..	28 oz.

Pour the cold water on the tar, and stir occasionally in the course of twenty-four hours; then pour off the water, and throw it away. Pour the boiling water upon the residue, stir the mixture briskly for fifteen minutes, and set it aside for thirty-six hours, stirring occasionally. Decant the solution, filter, and in 17 oz. of the filtrate dissolve the sugar.

Several correspondents, apparently apprentices, ask for information but do not send their names. We do not reply to anonymous correspondents.

LEGAL QUERIES.

21/19. *A. B.*—The Pharmacy Bill will not affect you. Should it pass this session it will not become operative until January 1, 1894.

21/43. *Querist.*—The Government stamp does not protect the label on a medicine. This can only be done by registering it as a trade-mark. How this is done is explained in the *DIARY 1888*. "The Art of Pharmacy," reprinted from the *DIARY 1887*, can still be had, price 1s.

20/60. *Ozone* says he has had a prescription to dispense as follows:—

Potass. permanganatis	..	..	..	gr. 32
Aq. destill.	..	..	..	ʒiv.

Ut ft. Cond. Siga.: Cond's Fluid. To be used as directed.

He asks:—Could the proprietors of Cond's Fluid take action if a solution so labelled were dispensed? Certainly they could, if, as we believe to be the case, they have registered the title "Cond's Fluid" as a trade-mark.

Information Wanted.

[*Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.*]

18/15. Powdered malt of a good white colour. Where obtainable.

18/59. Newsome's Cordial, as made in Leeds. Will some reader please oblige with the formula.

16/10. Matting acid. How is this made. Give proportions of the hydrofluoric acid, ammonia, &c.

10/65. What is "Black friend," as used by brewers for clarifying beer?

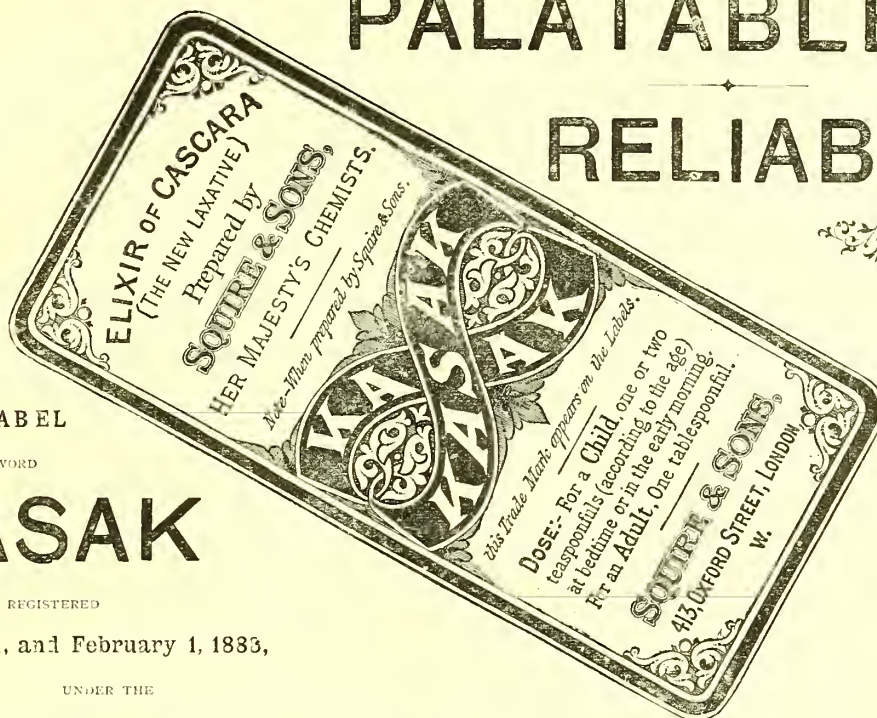
10/65. Spanish clay, used for refining beer, where obtainable?

It appears that the motion with regard to patent medicines placed on the order paper of the House of Commons by Mr. C. W. Gray, M.P. for Essex (Maldon Division), and worded, "To call attention to the sale of patent medicines and move a resolution," has been withdrawn for the present session.

Our Lobby Correspondent, who asked Mr. Gray for some details of the subject of his motion, and the reason of its withdrawal, was told by the hon. member that he did not wish to give any information as to the object or meaning of his motion, or, in fact, to say anything at all about the matter until he again puts down his motion, which he apparently intends to do next session.

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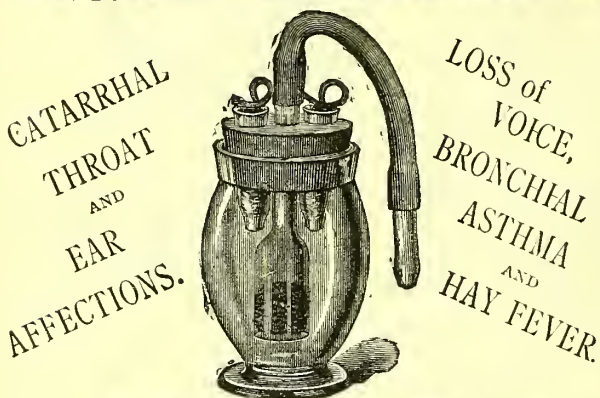
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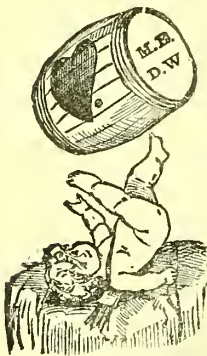
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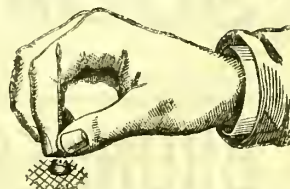
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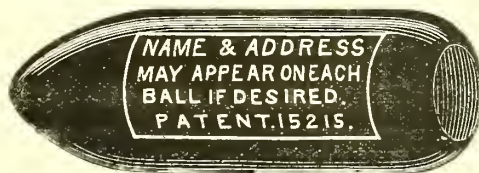
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" 13.—Worm Balls	30/	"
" 14.—Worm Balls	60/	"

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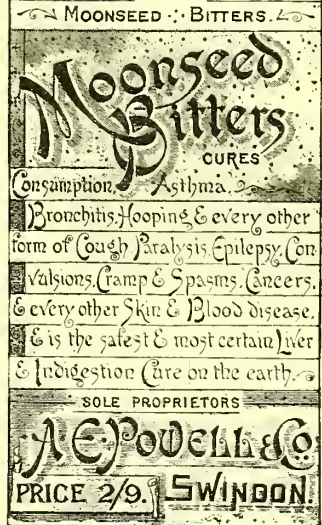
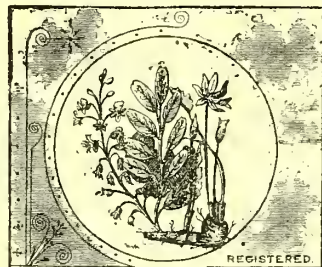
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1. The Purchasers to sell the Goods retail for full printed prices only, and for each and every Bottle or Box of Moonseed Bitters, Ointment, or Pills sold by him or them at any less price, without the written consent of the Vendors, the Purchasers shall pay to the Vendors the Sum of Twenty Shillings in the nature of a penalty, to be recoverable as ascertained liquidated damages.

2. The Purchasers not to supply any Wholesale House nor to sell the Goods wholesale to any Chemist or Druggist or Medicine Vendor who will not previously enter into an Agreement to retail the same at prices in accordance with the preceding Clause No. 1 of these presents.

All Purchasers who have signed a similar form of Agreement to the foregoing will be supplied upon the Vendors' usual trade terms, but those Purchasers who do not sign a similar form of Agreement to be supplied upon the following terms only, namely:—RETAIL, 4s. 5d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box or Bottle, 2s. 8d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1s. 0½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. WHOLESALE, 4s. 4d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box and Bottle, 2s. 7d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 11½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. This Agreement and the terms and conditions herein contained to remain in full force and virtue for the term of 7 years from the first day of March, 1889.

As witness the hands of the said parties hereto the day and year first above written.

We call attention to the important steps which we have taken to prevent our specialities being retailed at less than the advertised prices, and we ask the co-operation of the Trade in maintaining the integrity of the scheme whereby the sale of our preparations may always be retained by the legitimate trade. We will not only endeavour, by all means in our power, to prevent the advertised prices being "Cut," but will give Chemists every assistance and facility for making this a large as well as a paying business.

Please write for Terms and Form of Agreement. NOTE that we allow retailers of Moonseed Bitters 2s. 6d. per thousand for the Distribution of Pamphlets. All Goods are sent Carriage Paid for Cash in the United Kingdom.

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.

WE REPLY TO OUR CRITICS.

The announcement made to the Trade through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on January 26th last immediately absorbed attention, and, as is always the case with novel movements, a little scepticism. For example, some critics tried to knock the bottom out of our scheme by saying that our goods could be obtained through ordinary channels at the ordinary rates. To that we reply that:—The scheme commenced on March 1st, when we hoped all the Wholesale Houses would have their stocks of the MOONSEED BITTERS and OINTMENT exhausted. From that date we start fair, and we shall do our very utmost to prevent cutting and protect the Trade. Recently some Chemists have, through the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, done their best to belittle the scheme which we propose. We HAVE AN ANSWER TO EVERY CRITICISM, and here are a few:—

What Critics say.

- (1) Messrs. Powell's proposals will not help the chemist very much in solving the question as to "retail prices of patents," seeing that the large advertisers could not, if they would, adopt their methods.
- (2) Messrs. Powell's method cannot be adopted by others.
- (3) That traitors will kill the scheme.

Our Reply.

We are among the largest advertisers. We have initiated the method, and if all other makers of Proprietary preparations had done the same in the early days of their success cutting would never have been heard of. What we are anxious to do now is to ensure that every bottle of Moonseed Bitters and every box of Moonseed Ointment will be sold at the full advertised prices. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole." In time all Proprietors of Patent Medicines may adopt our method. Is this not what the trade wants?

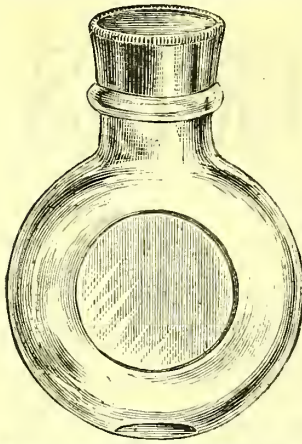
We are not particularly anxious to have our original device stolen by our rivals, but there is no reason why they should not adopt a similar scheme, and with the determined support of the trade success is certain.

Our reply to that is short. No traitor survives starvation, and those who violate the bond receive no more supplies. Traitors violated our unstamped papers, and for that reason we threw them open to the trade from June 1888 to March 1889.

We respectfully call the attention of the Drug Trade to the Terms of the Agreement as given on the opposite page, and ask their support in maintaining prices, and in extending the profitable sale of the article.

[2]

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.



R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with **INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS**, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered

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PRIZE MEDAL,
International
Health Exhibition,
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

AWARD OF MERIT,
International
Sanitary Exhibition,
1881.

IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8x6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. 0d.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, 80 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

DUKAS & CO., 20 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE BRUSH MANUFACTURERS

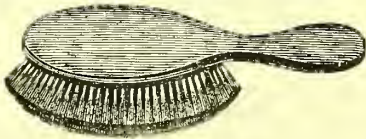
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(100 pages) JUST PUBLISHED, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—"DUKAS LONDON."

Telephone No. 2727.

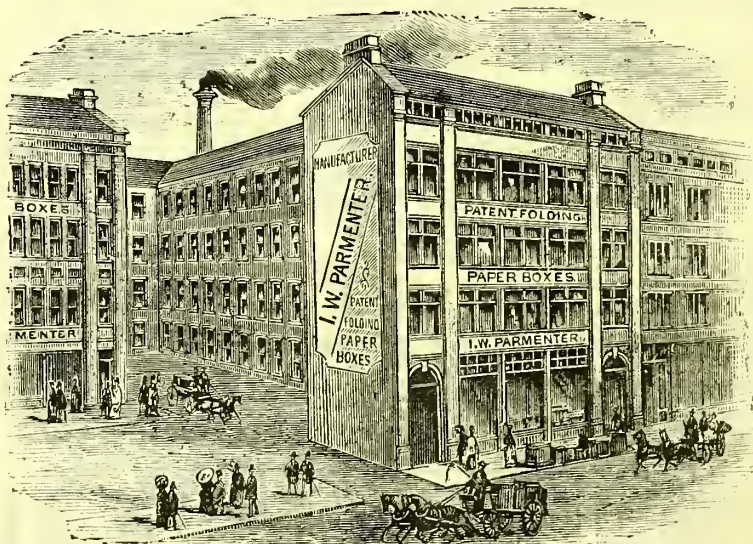


I. W. PARMENTER & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURER OF

MACHINE-MADE PATENT FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

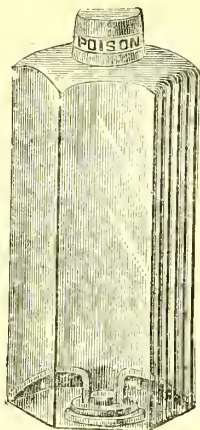
Largest Capacity in
Great Britain.



Estimates Furnished on
Quantities of 5,000 Boxes and
Upwards.

Now being extensively used for Drugs, Patent Medicines, Confectionaries, Portable Jellies, Seeds, Dried Herbs, Prepared Foods, &c.

7 & 8 KIRBY STREET, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E.C.



NEW POISON BOTTLE

**HERMES' PATENT.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

THIS Bottle supplies a want which has long been experienced by the Trade for a reliable and inexpensive Poison Bottle. The mouth of Hermes' Patent Poison Bottle is at the bottom of the bottle, and before its contents can be poured out the bottle must be reversed; this action being so entirely novel compels the most thoughtless person to reflect as to its contents.

PRICES, PER GROSS, fitted with Boxwood-topped Corks, complete:—

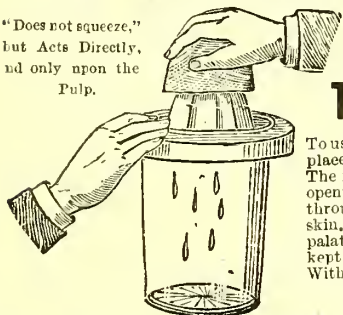
3-oz., **18/6** ... 4-oz., **20/-** ... 6-oz., **22/-** ... 8-oz., **25/-**

The Patentee has appointed as his Sole Manufacturers,

**E. A. HEARN & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.**

THE WORLD'S BEST LEMON SQUEEZER AT 1/-

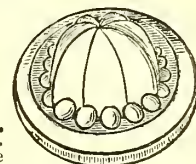
"Does not squeeze,"
but Acts Directly,
and only upon the
Pulp.



*This Lemon Squeezer is to the o'd-fashioned article what the
Railway Carriage is to the Stage Coach.*

THE "MODERN" LEMON SQUEEZER.

To use it, set the squeezer upon a tumbler, as shown by the accompanying illustration, place a half lemon upon the points, press downward, and rotate the lemon slightly. The ribs easily enter the pulp, the juice as it is liberated passes down through the openings into the tumbler; these openings are too small to allow the seeds to pass through. By this process the clear juice from the PULP is obtained free from admixture with the bitter oil of the skin. The juice thus procured is doubtless a most wholesome beverage, and is certainly very agreeable to the palate. Once tried this squeezer will supplant all old-fashioned appliances. Being made of glass, it is as easily kept clean as a tumbler. This squeezer can be used by a child, without soiling the hands, it is so easily managed. With this new appliance none of the juice is lost therefore its superiority to old types of squeezers will be obvious.



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Established over 25 Years.

Buyers are respectfully solicited to compare with other Manufacturers.

**GASOGENES, SYPHONS,
FEEDING BOTTLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BOTTLES**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Price for Black-fitted Feeding Bottles for quantity, 37s. per gross, packed in one dozen cardboard boxes.

Prices can be had on application. Special quotations will be given for quantities.
Seltzogene, 3-pint Nickel Plated, 7/6 each.
" 5 " " 11/6 "
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The following are our greatly Reduced Prices:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.

3 and 4 oz. 8/6 per gross. | 12 oz. 11/6 per gross
6 and 8 oz. 7/6 " | 16 oz. 15/6 "

**WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.
LONG OR SQUAT SERIES.**

1/2 oz. 3/0 per gross. | 1 1/2 oz. 4/3 per gross
1 oz. 3/6 " | 2 oz. 4/9 "

Prompt attention to country orders. Packages 1/ each, allowed for if returned. Sample bottle sent free on application.

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Established upwards of 70 years.

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CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.

NEARLY 1,300 IN USE

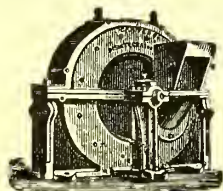
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable. Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, and 3 Rue du Louvre, PARIS.

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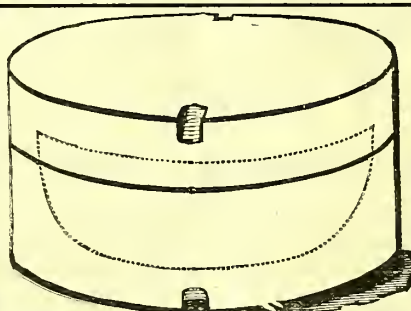
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SPECIALITIES.

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,
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HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

*Are claimed to be the most perfect
and convenient yet offered to the Trade.*



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—										
1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 ounces.
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$ per doz.
THIN for DISPENSING—										
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	8 ounces.
			$\frac{2}{-}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{-}$	$\frac{5}{-}$	$\frac{6}{-}$	per doz.

TOOGOOD'S BURNT-IN POTS, FOR COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

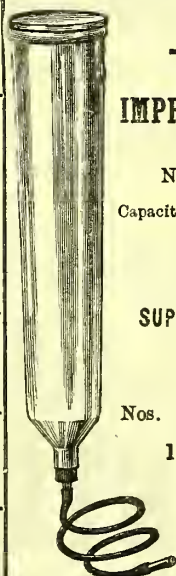
TOOGOOD'S GRADUATED MEASURES.

TOOGOOD'S BOXWOOD-TOP CORK BOTTLES

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TOOGOOD'S CORN-SOLVENT BOTTLE.

TOOGOOD'S POISON BOTTLES.



TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PERCOLATORS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
Capacity	12	25	66	100	180 ozs.
	2/	3/	4/6	6/	7/ each

SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN
STAINED WOOD.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
	1/9	2/	3/	3/	3/6 each.

NORMAN'S PATENT PILL COATER



The cheapest and most efficient machine yet introduced, combining simplicity with portability, and enabling small quantities of pills to be coated with the same facility as large.

It speedily saves its own cost.

Price 3/6 each.

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Mr. A. I. JOSEPH, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Telegraphic Address: "TOOGOOD LONDON."

Telephone No. 3834.

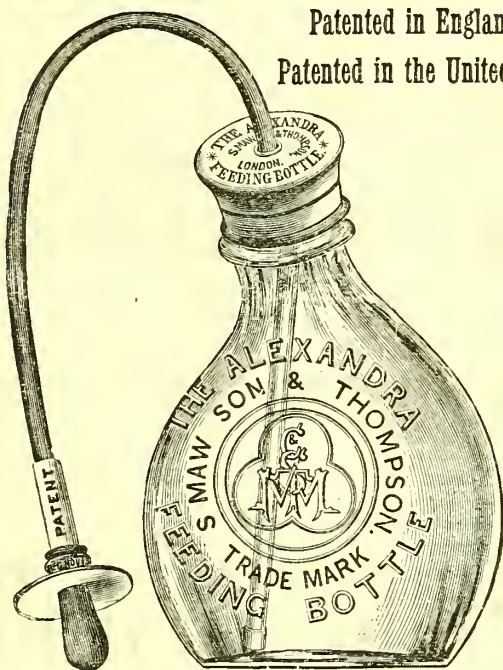
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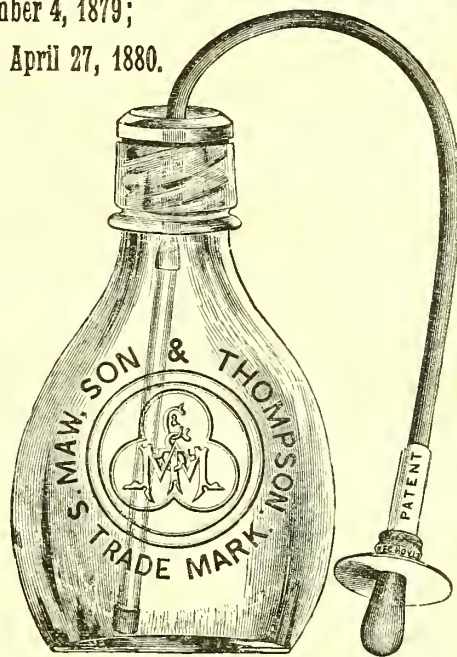
S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

Patented in England, December 4, 1879;

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THE ALEXANDRA.
(Earthenware Cap.)



THE EXPORT.
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	White Fittings.			Black Fittings.		
Alexandra, China or Wood Top Corks ... per doz.	3/8	—	—	4/3	—	—
Alexandra, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ..	3/-	—	—	3/6	—	—
Alexandra, Earthenware Caps.....	—	8/-	11/-	—	8/6	12/-
Alexandra, Earthenware Screw Stoppers ..	—	—	11/-	—	—	12/-
Alexandra, Glass Screw Stoppers	4/-	8/-	11/-	4/6	8/6	12/-
Export, China or Wood Top Corks	3/6	—	—	4/-	—	—
Export, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ...	2/9	—	—	3/3	—	—
Export, Earthenware Caps	—	7/3	—	—	8/-	—
Export, Glass Screw Stoppers	4/-	7/6	—	4/6	8/-	—

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 65 AND 66.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

S.V.R.
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PURE GRAIN SPIRIT 56 O.P., B.P.... 18/5
Do. Do. DOUBLE DISTILLED 18/9
Cash with Order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.
SAMPLES FREE.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through char coal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/-, 56 o.p.; 19/6, 60 o.p. Cash with order
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BOORD & SON,
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OFFER LOWEST QUOTATIONS, ON APPLICATION, FOR

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PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

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60 o.p., 18/9 per gall.; 56 o.p., 18/3 per gall.

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SILVER MEDAL
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THE ONLY
MEDAL AWARDED
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CHLORIDE OF LIME!
IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF
INVENTORS AND
MANUFACTURERS **NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LONDON**
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THE N. C. Cos. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN
ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & C.
SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS.

SILVER MEDAL
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BEWARE
OF OTHER SO-
CALLED AIRTIGHT
PACKAGES.

CAPSULES ORGANIQUES DE SAVARESSE.

One of the most approved remedies in modern therapeutics.

The most effectual treatment.

Oil of Yellow Sandal Wood, pure, English.

Exhibited, not in mixtures or in gelatine capsules, quickly dissolved in the gastric juice, but enclosed in membrane, through which it slowly passes; this action taking place generally beyond the stomach.

THESE ESSENTIALS ARE FOUND IN
SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES,
ORGANIC MEMBRANE, OF SANDAL WOOD OIL
Manufactured in the same way as SAVARESSE'S COPAIBA CAPSULES.

There is such an interesting article on the reasons why some medicines are free from patent medicine duty, page 63, in

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CORN AND WART "SICCATIVE" (painless).

CUE CEMENT.—For tipping Billiard Cues.

IMPROVED CUE TIP FIXERS (Brass and Wood).

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KAY'S TUBES for Feeding Bottles, with patent glass valve Fit all bottles, and prevent children sucking air.

KAY'S RESPIRATORS.—GOLD PLATED, 2/6 and 5/6.

SAPO-LINI, a Saponified Linseed Jelly; an excellent Toilet Soap

All articles containing Scheduled Poisons are so labelled.

THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS, SOCKS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

Prices, Show Cards, Circulars, Specimens, &c., on application.



SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

As Prepared by the Discoverer, SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Summer time, and in warm climates, it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally.

It is the only known Drug which cures that most unpleasant of all maladies, viz., a HEADACHE. In cases of Gout and Indigestion it is indispensable.

AND IN THE NURSERY IT IS INVALUABLE. SPOKEN OF MOST HIGHLY BY ALL THE PROFESSION

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in Large sized Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly Double the Quantity usually sold at that price), at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., each. Also in Winchester Quarts for Dispensary and Hospital use.

CAUTION.—Observe the SIGNATURE of the Inventor on EVERY LABEL.

SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, CHEMICAL WORKS, TEMPLE ST., DUBLIN.

Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, London.



R C TREATTDunster House Mining Lane
LONDON

IMPORTER OF

Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose**ESSENTIAL OILS**

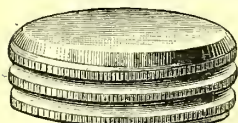
APPLICATION

ON

QUOTATIONS

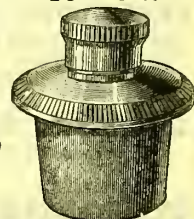
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PRICE LIST

METAL BOTTLE CAPS
AND
SCREWED BOTTLES.For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid
or Semi-Fluid Substances.PERFUME
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AND
BOTTLES.**H. G. SANDERS & SON**
MANUFACTURERS,VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS, NOTTING HILL GATE,
LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1820

**WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.****JEWSBURY & BROWN'S****ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS,
FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS**, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.To be had also of Messrs. BREIDENBACH & CO. Perfumers to the Queen,
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GREENSILL'S THE ORIGINAL

When **MONA** AND ONLY
ordering from **GENUINE.**

Wholesale Houses

please specify

"GREENSILL'S."

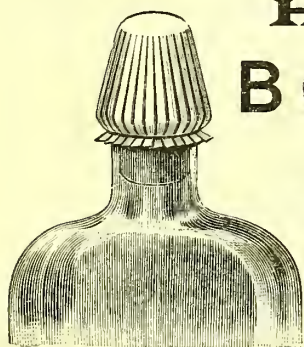
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DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.



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Pleated Paper, from 8d.
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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP

Recommended by the late Sir Erasmus Wilson and other eminent
Medical Men, and is
THE BEST FOR PRODUCING A CLEAR AND HEALTHY SKIN.
PRIZE MEDAL.

BRECKNELL'S SADDLE SOAP

Used in the Royal Stables, by the Army, and in Hunting Establishments.
THE BEST THING MADE FOR CLEANING SADDLES.
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BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS,
TO THE QUEEN, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

IMMENSE SALE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,

As used and recommended by Madame
Marie Roze, the Prima Donna.

PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.

CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"
ON EACH POT.

A Lovely Bath and Toilet Water obtained by Using



PASTA MACK.

GOLD MEDAL, Hygienic
Exhibition, Ostend, 1888.

This entirely New and Un-
rivalled Health-giving Pre-
paration Softens the
Water, instantly imparts a
Most Delicious Odour, and
Beautifies the Com-
plexion in an extraor-
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Of all respectable Perfumers
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Worthless Imitations. See
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The Queen says:—"Pasta Mack is made in small tablets, which are pleasantly
scented, and when placed in water soon dissolve, and impart a violet-like perfume
to the water and the atmosphere."

Weldon's Journal says:—"It is wonderfully refreshing for the bath or for
bathing the face after exertion or fatigue. In this charming preparation is offered
the most unique and agreeable means of perfuming and softening water for our
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Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D. Export from all whole-
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SPECIALITY OF

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DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS,

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THE OTTO OF ROSE which this house distills and exports
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ONE LIQUID. — Harmless, Perfect, Permanent, and
Odourless. Clear, and without Sediment.

Guaranteed to contain no lead, or any other noxious ingredient.

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TRADE PRICE LIST:—

No 1.	1s. 0d.	size	7s. 0d.	per doz. Nett
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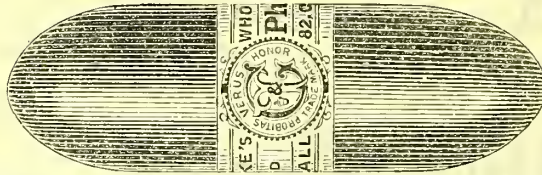
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82 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
SOLE MAKERS OF

INTRODUCED TO THE
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IMITATED BY MANY.
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GABRIEL & TROKE'S GELATINE CAPSULED HORSE BALLS.

PERMANENT IN SHAPE. EASY IN ADMINISTRATION. EFFICACIOUS IN ACTION. SAMPLE & RECIPES ON APPLICATION.
Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutica. Preparations on best possible terms. Special Quotations to Export Buyers

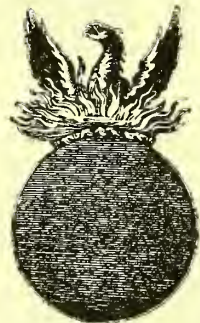
PINE'S DEVONSHIRE OILS

PRICE	
1 dozen, 13/6	Per doz. net in
3 " 12/6	Wine Bottles.
6 " 11/6	CARRIAGE PAID.
12 " 10/6	Single Sample
	Bottle, 1/9.

FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.
THESE CATTLE OILS are prepared from the Original and Valuable Recipe of WILLIAM YOUATT PINE, and are unsurpassed, their great sale being a sufficient guarantee of their EXCELLENCE.

PREPARED AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY
WALTER GREGORY, 31 Fore Street, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

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BALL DENOTES
COLOUR OF PAINT.

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HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,
IN ALL THE ART SHADES.
For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,
PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL KINDS.

MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,
In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES

Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c.
OIL BOILERS, REFINERS & MERCHANTS.
Export Orders receive special and prompt attention.

INFALLIBLE! INFALLIBLE!!



CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Over 40 years' Reputation as the most Deadly and Reliable

"KILLER"

extant, retaining its properties for any length of time, in any climate.

Testimonial from Mr. JAS. THOMPSON, Farmer, Carlisle, to Mr. PATTINSON, Chemist, Carlisle.

"SIR,—You can with confidence recommend 'HUNTER'S VERMIN DESTROYER.' It is the best thing I ever used, having often cleared stackyards with it of both rats and mice in a day or two."

Of all the Wholesale Houses. Shippers will oblige by sending for terms.

MANUFACTORY: DEWSBURY, ENGLAND.

GENUINE INSECT POWDER

Dalmatian, from Closed Flowers.

By the lb. or in Original Kegs.

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TELEGRAMS: "ALSACE LONDON."

Samples and Price Lists on Application.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



1864.

BREEDING.

It is an undisputed fact that the English horses of to-day are not what they were sixty or seventy years ago. Of the many causes which have led to such a deplorable result I do not propose to enter upon, further than to say that the chief cause appears to have been carelessness in selecting sound animals to breed from.

It seems strange that farmers, who have for years bestowed the most anxious care on the breeding of sheep

and cattle, and who by their skill in the selection of sires have brought their flocks and herds to the very acme of perfection, should have been so indifferent as to the breeding of horses. Yet such is the fact. In many instances the small farmers are really the breeders, keeping a mare to "do their work and rear a colt most years;" the colt being sold to a large farmer or grazier in the autumn. Hence it is that a small price is paid for a stallion's services; thus only securing a second or third rate sire.

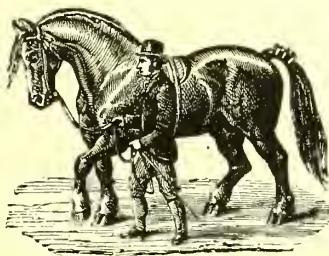
In difficult cases of foaling it is always much better to obtain the aid of a qualified practitioner, than resorting to some of the plans adopted in country places of calling in the village leech, or by violent means attempting to relieve the mare, which often results in the loss of her foal or herself, and too often of both.

After foaling, a sheltered pasture should be selected for the mare and her foal, and good nourishing food given. Nothing will do dam and foal so much good as "Rumney's Food," which, being farinaceous and prepared by Mr. P. J. Rumney's patent process of cooking, is highly nutritious, is easy of digestion, and therefore far preferable to the usual food, especially at this time, when good feeding and good nursing are of the most vital importance.

A few words about Rumney's Food. Mr. P. J. Rumney, the proprietor of this food, is also the proprietor of Dr. Ridge's Food (for Infants, Children, and Invalids), which has gained a world-wide distinction. It is admitted by all to be possessed of the attributes that are claimed for it—viz, it is health-giving, strength-giving, and sustaining to a marvellous degree; therefore it is considered to be an essential requisite in every household in the Kingdom, and is used in great quantities all over the civilised world.

But, to return to the subject of Rumney's Food for Horses, it will not be out of place to state here that which is already well known to a large circle of his friends—Mr. Rumney is the proprietor of the "Wonder" four-horse stage-coach, which runs daily nearly all the year round between London and the Abbey town of St. Albans, and is a thorough judge and admirer of horses, and a whip of the very first order.

It was owing to his fondness for horseflesh that he turned his attention to the production of a food for horses which should be cheap, nutritious, easy of digestion, &c.; in fact, taking his cue from the process of preparing Dr. Ridge's Food, he aimed at producing for horses a food that should



excel all other horse food in such a manner as Dr. Ridge's Food is universally admitted to excel all other "foods" that profess to be good for Infants and Invalids.

Mr. Rumney at first merely intended to use it in his own establishment, and for his own horses, keeping as he does about thirty all the year round in constant work. He has now been in the habit of using it in his stables for over twenty years, during which time, to quote his own words, "he rarely has a horse unwell."

Finding what a success the Food was in his own stables, he was induced to bring it before the public, and it is gratifying to know that it is meeting with a steadily increasing sale, the general cry of horse-masters and owners of studs being, "I only wish I had tried it before." I would advise those who are sceptical as to its beneficial effects to make an inspection of the stud from which the teams of the "Wonder Coach" are drawn, and they will be at once convinced that something more than good stable management and feeding must have contributed to the most exceptional bloom of condition that is so apparent in this fine stud. Nor is it in looks only that its good effects are felt; horses taking it regularly are more healthy, robust, have greater powers of endurance, and do their work with less apparent exertion than horses fed in the ordinary way.

ITS MANUFACTURE.

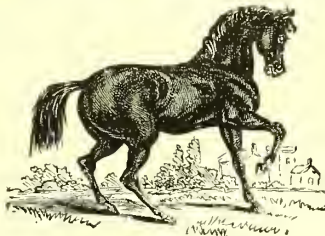
This is most carefully attended to, and is carried out under Mr. Rumney's personal supervision by his patent process of cooking, aided by the most finished and expensive machinery that science can devise. The Food is eight hours in process of cooking, during which time all that is dangerous and indigestible in that most nutritious of all corn, viz, wheat, is eliminated, and in no other form is it safe to give wheat to horses. The high authority of "Nimrod" as to the value of wheat has often been quoted.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

How many hunting men have experienced, after a long and hard run great difficulty in some remote village, or at an out-of-the-way roadside inn, in getting oatmeal and water, so necessary for their jaded horses, who have generally a long and weary journey home. How often the three-cornered ostler replies, "No, sir, we're out on t; but I'll fetch some from the shop," which process takes a full half-hour, after which fifteen minutes are consumed in getting a pail, and ten more in waiting for some warm water. To hunting men, then, Rumney's Food should be considered an especial boon; a 2½ packet can be carried in a sandwich case under the sandwiches, and like the boy who "washed his face once a week whether it required it or not," the food will be there whether you want it or not, and will not be cumbersome or in the way, but ready for use in any case, either in a long or short day.

ON THE ROAD

Compared with former years, few people now drive long distances; still there are some who find it necessary to adhere to this mode of travelling, and some there are who do so for pleasure. To all who from whatever cause "stick to the road," it will be almost unnecessary to say anything in recommending this food to their notice, the remarks in the preceding note to hunting men applying in a like manner to those who find it necessary to call at roadside inns to refresh their steeds. If you have a supply of Rumney's Food in your conveyance it is ready at any time you may require it, and you will not be harassed by the delay occasioned by sending a mile or two to the nearest shop, and then perhaps get something so musty and foul that your horse turns his delicate nose away from it, but which, having been mixed, must be paid for, although no benefit has been derived from it.—*Civil Service Gazette.*



N.B.—Please read above carefully, as it may not appear again this year.

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ADDRESS }

P. J. RUMNEY, ROYAL FOOD MILLS, N.

CARBOLIC POWDER, £4 TON.

1-ton lots and upwards.

CARBOLIC PINK POWDER, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.

HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES

Holding 1½ lbs. (usual 1/- size), 3/- doz. Ditto, LARGE SIZE (usual 1/6 size), holding about double quantity, 4/6 doz.

PALE CARBOLIC ACID, 99 per cent. (No. 5), and CHLORIDE OF LIME below market prices.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID (Brown), 9d., 1/-, and 1/6 Gallon; also in patent stoppered bottles, labelled, ½ pint (1/- size), 4/- dozen.

DARK SANITARY FLUID (to be used with 80 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*), 2/- PER GALLON.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ABOVE PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

All goods delivered free in London or suburbs, or to rail or docks. THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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JEYES' DISINFECTANTS.

THE ONLY COMPOUNDS SANCTIONED BY H.M. BOARD OF TRADE.

FLUID, POWDER, AND SOAP.

"PERFECT PURIFIER," in 6d. and 1s. bottles, and in bulk at 5s. per gallon. SANITARY POWDER, in 6d. and 1s. tins, and in bulk. HOUSEHOLD AND DISINFECTANT SOAP, from 4d. per lb. TOILET SOAP, in fancy boxes, from 1s. each. DOG AND POULTRY SOAP.

"JEYES' FLUID" is the most powerful germicide and antiseptic known, and Non-poisonous. (See *Lancet*, January 5, 1889.)

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A Refined Preparation of Jeyes' Disinfectant Fluid, for Medical and Surgical use, and a perfect non-poisonous substitute for Carbolic Acid, Iodoform and Corrosive Sublimate. In 4-oz. and 12-oz. bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or in bulk at 10s. per gallon.

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The best Antiseptic and Disinfectant Soap for Use by Surgeons after operations, &c. In Metal Boxes at 1s.

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CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/4 & 1/6 STOPPERED BOTTLES


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CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb. TABS

FREE FROM POISON AGREEABLE IN SMELL.

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ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.



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W. H. B. WHITE { put up in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs. | **W. H. B. REFINED** { in 2-lb. cakes in cases 130 lbs. 1-lb., ½-lb., and oz. cakes.

The purity of these goods is certified by the following eminent chemists: S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysts of Eng., Montreal, P. Q.; Edward Davies, F.C.S. and T.I.C. and C. Royal Institution, LIVERPOOL, Eng.; Bernard Dyer, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, 17 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.; Wm. T. Wenzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal., and may be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties.

CRUDE BEESWAX,

Foreign and Domestic.

CERESINE,

Yellow and White.

PARAFFINE WAX,

Refined, all Grades.

We will deliver our goods in 5-cwt. lots ex quay, in any city which is the Terminus of a Steamship Line throughout the Kingdom, without trouble or expense to the Buyer.

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OZOKERITE,

In Bales.

CARNAUBA,

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Office and Warehouse—36 CENTRAL WHARF.

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY.

BARBER'S ORIGINAL CRIMSON MARKING INK,



WHICH IS CHANGED BY HEAT TO A JET BLACK.

Put up for Retail Sale in 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Bottles.

Also Barber's Concentrated Liquid COCHINEAL, for Colouring Jellies, Custards, &c.

Put up in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

Also Barber's Artificial Ivory for Filling Decayed Teeth, 1/- per packet.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS—

G. BARBER & CO., Club Moor, LIVERPOOL.

Can be obtained through any of the Wholesale Firms in Great Britain, or from FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO. Melbourne; ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin and Auckland; FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington; or direct from the Manufacturers—G. BARBER & CO., Club Moor, Liverpool, England.

The Original**Arnicated****Corn and****Bunion****Plasters.**

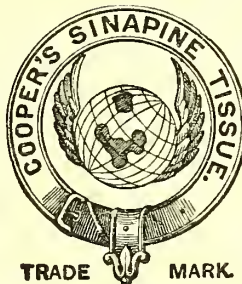
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Pharmaceutical Chemists,

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Established 1863.

May be obtained of Wholesale Agents throughout the civilised world.

QUININE CHOCOLATE TABLETS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE AMSTERDAMSCH E CHININEFABRIEK.

These Tablets are made from guaranteed Pure COCOA AND SUGAR; each Tablet contains 1 Grain SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Quinine mixed with Chocolate is practically tasteless, and can be taken even by such persons who cannot digest Quinine in other forms.

BEST PREVENTIVE AGAINST FEVER, WEAKNESS, &c.

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"It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 300 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook, Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop. It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.
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A Highly-perfumed Scent,
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FIRST-CLASS MEDICATED TOILET SOAPS

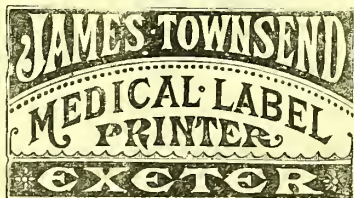
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Manufacturing Chemists, 31 China Lane, Manchester.

These Soaps sell readily, and give great satisfaction. Prices and
Samples on application.

SPECIALITY.—Soaps made to Chemists' requirements, and stamped
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Wholesale Terms, 3s. per gross net, Three months for
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*Retailers who cannot procure through Wholesale Dealers are requested to
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B. NOAKES & CO.

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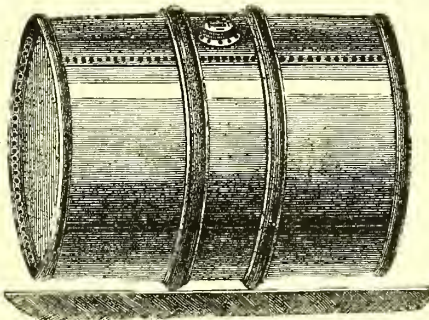
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Capacity 40 to 120 Gallons,
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SUITABLE FOR
All kinds of Chemicals, Varnishes,
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These large Steel Casks, similar to sketch, can be handled with equal facility to wooden barrels, and, owing to their strength and durability, can be used over and over again for an indefinite period. They are perfectly liquid tight, being tested at a very high air pressure, and, unlike wood, do not absorb any of the contents. They are all fitted with interchangeable screw bungs, and can also be fitted with screw plug in head, for draw-off tap.

They are specially adapted for all kinds of Chemical Products, Sulphuric Acid, Glycerine, Spirits, Oils, Turpentine, Petroleum, Benzoline, Varnishes, Tar, Naphtha, Mineral Extracts, and Inflammable Liquids of every description.

We are making them in three qualities, "Black Steel," "Lead Coated," and "Tinned."

Telegraphic Address—"NOAKES LONDON."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOAKES' PATENT LEVER TINS.

AIR-TIGHT TIN.
NOAKES' PATENT.



Eminently suitable for packing
MIXED
PAINTS,
SYRUPS,
FRUITS,
CREAM,
HONEY,
JAMS, &c.



Patent Rings, Lids, and Bottoms, supplied loose for Export,
or for Firms making their own Tins.

Levering open with a Coin.
NOAKES' PATENT.



Closes without Solder.

"A Tin which can safely be recommended to the attention of packers."—*The Grocer*, 30th July, 1887.

Opens without a Knife.
"The invention is one of the most important of the day."—*The Storekeeper*, 27th January, 1888.

THE NEATEST TIN.

THE MOST AIR-TIGHT TIN.

NO SHARP EDGES.

NO CUT FINGERS.

"Possesses important advantages over others of a somewhat similar kind."—*British Trade Journal*, 1st July, 1887.

NO SOLDER USED.

NO KNIFE REQUIRED.

EASILY OPENED.

EASILY CLOSED.

EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF BOX FOR CHEMISTS

Such as Decorated Tin Lozenge & Tooth Powder Boxes, Round, Square, or Oblong. &c.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

GRIFFIN v. NOAKES, 1887. G. No. 1188.

PATENT SELF-FIXING LEVER TINS.—This action has now been decided in our favour.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 6.

B. NOAKES & CO., BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

IMPORTANT

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN, ETC.

NIBLETT'S SPECIALITIES

IN

PILL MAKING MACHINERY.

Inventor, Patentee, and Manufacturer of the Pill Rounding and Finishing Machine and the "Oscillator" Pill Coater, suitable for Pearl or Sugar Coating.

HAND PILL MACHINES, FOR COUNTER USE.

Rotary Pill Cutters, Piping Presses, Gelatine Pill Coating Machines, for large or small quantities, Pill Counting Apparatus, &c., &c.

The following are the Names of a few of the many eminent Wholesale Firms, English and Foreign, that are successfully using my Machines, i.e.:—

Mr. Thos. Beecham, St. Helens; Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Bell, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Barron, Harveys & Co., Allen & Hanburys, Hearn, Squire & Francis, The General Apothecaries Co., Mackey, Mackey & Co., Corbyn & Co., Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, H. & T. Kirby & Co., Dinneford & Co., Mr. W. Martindale, &c., London; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Alfred Bird & Sons, Morris Banks & Co., Birmingham; Wyleys & Co., Coventry; Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Reynolds & Branson, Leeds; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh; Kay Bros., Stockport; Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; The Glasgow Apothecaries Co., &c., &c.

PRICE LIST WILL BE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION TO

G. W. NIBLETT, ENGINEER AND PATENTEE,
26 Rainbow Street, Southampton Street, Camberwell, London, S.E.

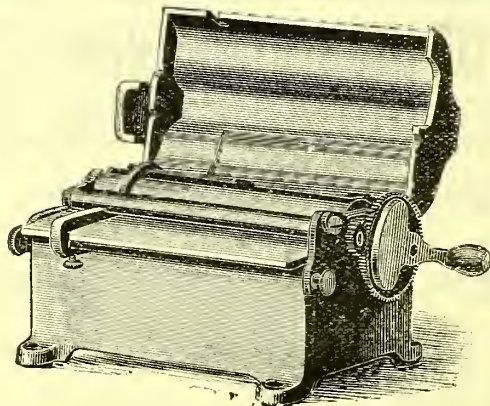
JOHN HOLROYD & CO., LIM.

Engineers, Tool Makers, and Machinists,
TOMLINSON ST. WORKS, HULME,
MANCHESTER.

MACHINES FOR MAKING COMPRESSED TABLETS.

MACHINES FOR GUMMING

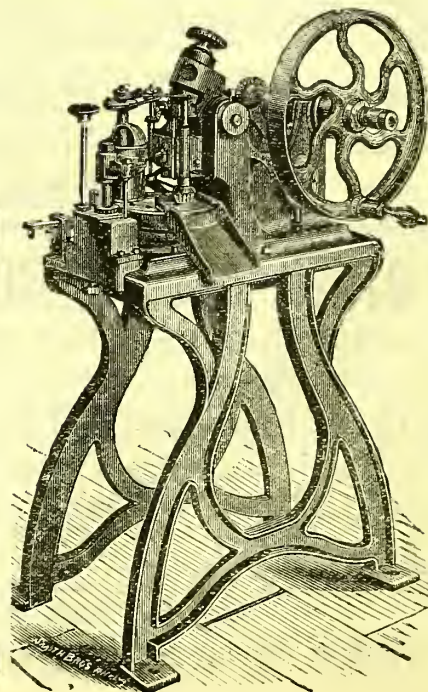
Either an entire surface or the edge only of Labels,
Wrappers, &c.



Machines Built to Contract for Inventors and Merchants.

McFERRAN'S COMPRESSED TABLET MACHINES,

Of various Sizes and Prices.



No. 4 — For Retail Druggists and Limited Manufacturing Purposes.
 FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS—
J. A. McFERRAN, 1720 Green St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Or **F. FOSTER, SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND.**

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!!!

AN ELEGANT BISCUIT CHINA FIGURE (as illustrated below), beautifully executed, an ornament to any shop,
GIVEN AWAY to purchasers of

SHIRLEY'S A1 MENTHOL.

This figure will be admitted to be a charming novelty, bound to assist and increase the sale of this now popular brand of Menthol. **Special Parcels** (as below) have been arranged, so as to suit all classes of trade; it will also be seen that a large order is not necessary to obtain a figure, one being given with a 25s. Parcel, or two with a 40s. Parcel. A packet of advertising cards, new and attractive, is also sent with each order, so that every effort is made to assist the retailer in obtaining a quick and ready sale.

PARCEL 1. 25/-

4 dozen	2d. realising	s. d.
1 "	3d. "	3 0
2 "	3½d. "	7 0
3 "	4d. "	12 0
2 "	6d. "	12 0
		42 0

Thus making a profit of 17/- on an outlay of 25/- = 68 per cent.

PARCEL 2. 25/-

4 dozen	6d. realising	s. d.
2 "	4d. "	8 0
1 "	1s. "	12 0
		44 0

Thus making a profit of 19/- on an outlay of 25/- = 76 per cent.

PARCEL 3. 25/-

3 dozen	6d. realising	s. d.
1 "	4d. "	4 0
2 "	1s. "	24 0
		46 0

Thus making a profit of 21/- on an outlay of 25/- = 84 per cent.

PARCEL 4. 25/-

1 dozen	9d. realising	s. d.
2½ "	1s. "	30 0
½ "	1/6 "	9 0
		48 0

Thus making a profit of 23/- on an outlay of 25/- = 92 per cent.

PARCEL 5. 40/-

4 dozen	2d. realising	s. d.
2 "	3d. "	6 0
3 "	3½d. "	10 6
5 "	4d. "	20 0
4 "	6d. "	24 0
		68 6

Thus making a profit of 28/6 on an outlay of 40/- = 70 per cent.

PARCEL 6. 40/-

4 dozen	1/- realising	s. d.
½ "	1/6 "	9 0
2 "	9d. "	18 0
		75 0

Thus making a profit of 35/- on an outlay of 40/- = 87 per cent.



CAUTION.

As other "Aids to Sell," that have been introduced from time to time for Shirley's Menthol, have been studiously copied by houses who appear to lack originality, it is expected that this figure will share the same fate, therefore the Trade are asked kindly to state distinctly

SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND

when ordering, so as to avoid mistakes.

A1 COCAINE AND MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBE.

12 on a Card. 3/6 dozen.

This sells well wherever introduced; if you have not had a dozen you cannot make a mistake in ordering a card.

PARCEL 7. 40/-

5 dozen	6d. realising	s. d.
3 "	4d. "	12 0
2½ "	1s. "	30 0
		72 0

Thus making a profit of 32/- on an outlay of 40/- = 80 per cent.

PARCEL 8. 40/-

4 dozen	6d. realising	s. d.
4 "	4d. "	16 0
1 "	9d. "	9 0
2 "	1s. "	24 0
		73 0

Thus making a profit of 33/- on an outlay of 40/- = 82 per cent.

The *Chemist and Druggist* says:—"Mr. Arthur W. Shirley, of 30 Paternoster Square, has produced a very attractive biscuit-china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect, will soon be a familiar figure throughout the country. It will be seen from his advertisement that Mr. Shirley offers to give one of these to any purchaser of 25s. worth of his A1 menthol cones."

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT).

A most carefully conducted set of experiments by eminent members of the Medical Profession has established the fact that this Soap is of the highest value in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS, and other Diseases of the Skin.

It has also been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a germ destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with.—See "*Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*," 1888. No. 3.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. have received from Medical Men numerous communications testifying to the success that has attended the use of this Soap, most of which cannot be published; but Messrs. E. C. & Co. have the permission of many of the writers to show the originals to members of the Medical Profession.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH

MESSRS. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, OF LONDON,
OR DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.

Price, in 3-tablet Boxes, per doz., 12/; Selling Price, 1/6; in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, 10/6 per box.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. will, with pleasure, send sample, free of charge, to Medical Men on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO.
LONDON, E.,
HOUSEHOLD & TOILET SOAP MAKERS.

Established—Norwich, about 1790; London, 1819.